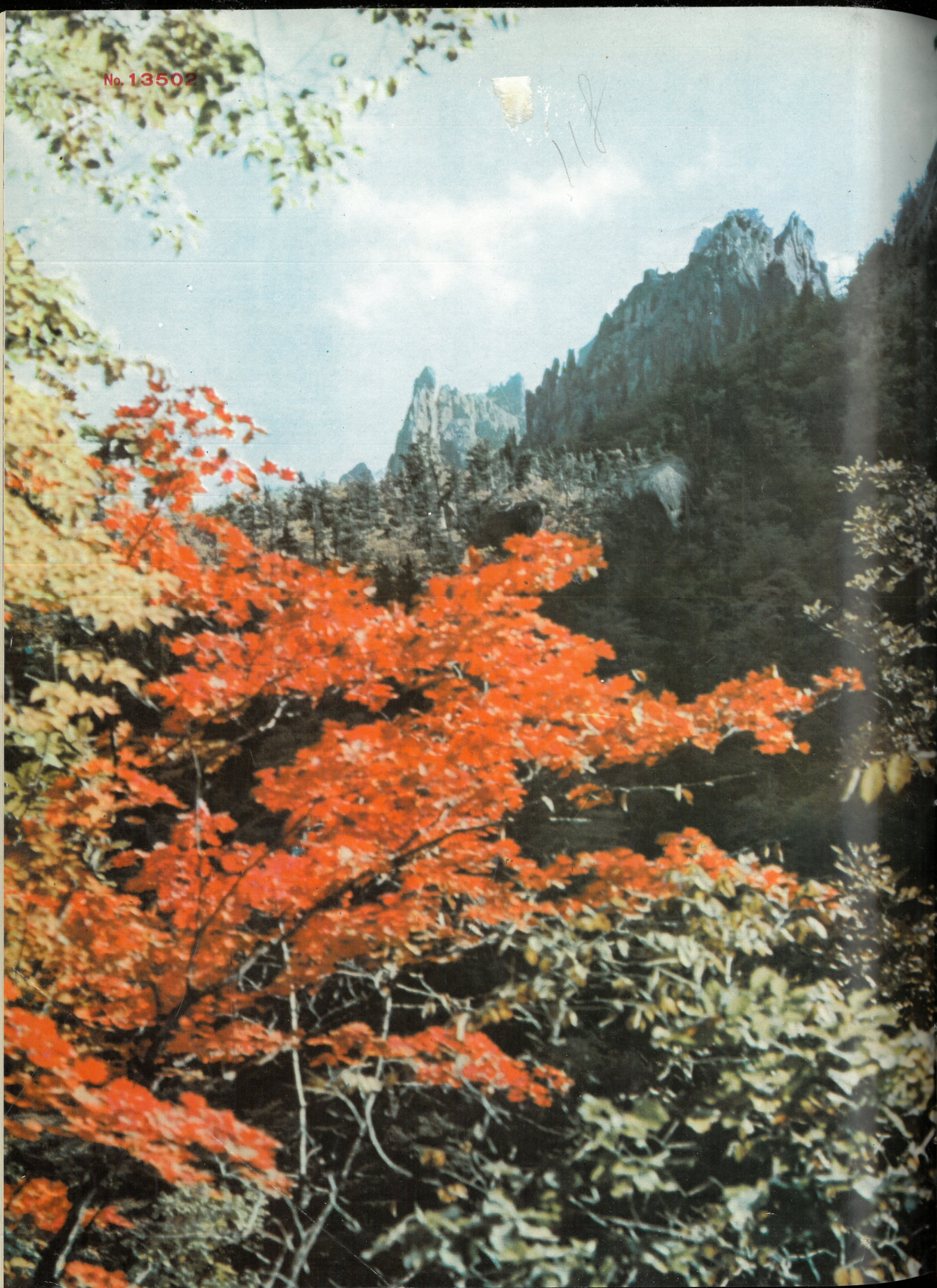


No. 13502



Korea Today

no. 127

PYONGYANG 12 1966

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At the Sungjin Steel Works, a steel-making centre of Korea

Korea Today



FRONT COVER: People's Athlete Pak Doo Ik (age 24), forward of the Korean team, who won fame in the Eighth World Soccer Championships in London, had participated in some 60 international games. "An able organizer," "an agile forward"—this is how foreign football experts and on-lookers called Pak Doo Ik. (See "An Able Forward" on p. 16.)

Photo by Jung Bong Doo

BACK COVER: A snow-scene of Moranbong Hill in Pyongyang

Photo by Sung Il

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1966

No. 127

Printed in the Democratic
People's Republic of Korea

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Pyongyang

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Educational System of Studying While Working

ALONG with the regular schools the educational system of studying while working constitutes an important part in training cadres of our own.

This study-work system came into being immediately after liberation (August 1945) in the factory schools established in major factories and mills, industrial cadres schools of the major production ministries, and school extensions, evening courses, and correspondence courses set up in regular colleges. It goes without saying that all these schools and courses played a weighty role in solving the urgent problem of training cadres of our own after liberation, as these institutions made it possible for a great number of the working people to receive a secondary and a higher technical education without leaving their jobs.

Moreover, these educational institutions paved the way for further advancing and perfecting the educational system under which the factory and office workers could study while working.

In this connection, the appearance of the factory college was of great significance.

It was around 1960 that the first factory college came out, the time when the all-round technical innovation was placed on the order of the day in all branches of the national economy in our country.

At present in our country there are higher technical schools set up in large factories and enterprises (the schools aim at training junior technical personnel), evening schools and correspondence courses of regular colleges, and factory colleges. Among them the factory colleges constitute the core.

Now the factory colleges have been set up in big plants, and state farms and stock farms. Sometimes one factory college can be for several plants and mills taking into account the question of prospective students and other conditions.

What type of factory college would be set up is decided by the production features of the factory for which the school exists. For instance, a college of machinery has been set up for the Kiyang Tractor Factory, an agricultural college for the Pyongyang State Farm. And each college has several pertinent departments.

The courses and curriculums of the factory colleges are the same with the regular colleges.

However, in view of the fact that the students of these colleges are employed workers the factory colleges have a series of peculiarities.

The educational programs and curriculums of the factory college are supervised by the Ministry of Higher Education as in the case with all regular institutes of higher learning. But the management of the school and providing the students with conditions for study are the responsibilities of the factories and ministries concerned. This will make the factories and ministries concerned take an active part in the affairs of the factory college.

The factory manager would be concurrently the president of the factory college.

In the factory college there is a full-time vice-president who takes charge of school affairs and every faculty has a group of competent full-time instructors.

There is another distinct feature; it is concerned with the teaching staff of these colleges. Besides the full-time instructors a number of able engineers who work in the respective factories, and scientists and experts of nearby scientific research institutes are lecturers at the factory colleges. This is conducive to bringing the teaching closer to the reality and improving its quality on the whole.

Applicants for admission to the factory college are those selected from among the workers of the factory concerned and of the neighbouring factories and mills. They have to pass the entrance examination, the same examination given to applicants to the regular colleges.

While they are in school they are provided

with every condition for their studies by the state and their factory management. The students attend lectures at the college five days a week in the day or in the evening according to their work schedule. They often go on inspection trips and field training for which the factories concerned should supply all the necessary conditions.

Besides, the factories pay special attention to the life of their worker-students so that they can study with an ease of mind. Sometimes, as they move up to higher classes, the factory management reassign them to other work in accordance with the specific subjects they are taking.

Generally the factory college is a five-year course and each academic year is divided into two school terms. At the end of each term there is a terminal examination. When the last term examination (the 10th term) is over the students must take the graduation examination, and those who pass it are required to write graduation papers to be submitted within six months. The commission for graduation examination studies and evaluates the papers presented by the worker-students and confers diplomas (certificates of engineers) on those graduates whose papers are accepted.

Upon graduation, if they wish they can change their work according to their specialization and inclinations. But usually the graduates take charge of technical guidance at their own factories.

Our experience shows that the factory college is the most effective one as a school for studying while working. The school, first of all, makes it possible to train a great number of new intellectuals among the working class. The factory colleges train large numbers of technical personnel for the advancement of the national economy, and form a mainstay of our cadres with those of the working class origin.

By the end of 1965 the factory colleges produced more than 6,300 graduates—the number is 6.5 times as much as the total number of engineers our country had at the time of liberation.

In the Kangsun Steel Works, Heungnam Chemical Fertilizer Factory, the large industrial enterprises in our country, and a number of other factories and mills, the graduates of the factory colleges account for more than 85 per cent of the total number of technicians. They

together with old technicians are playing a leading role in running the plants and in solving technical problems.

As much as the factory college trains the nucleus workers into cadres of a new type without removing them from production and with a small government investment, it solves both the questions of production and training cadres at the same time. On top of it, it also shows that it is the best form in combining education with productive labour.

Combining education with productive labour and unifying theory with practice is the educational line which our country is firmly adhering to. Quite unlike in the regular colleges the students of the factory colleges learn theories on the basis of their personal experiences and skill they have acquired in working. This will eventually deepen and enrich their understanding of theories and put them into practice again. Thus, their theories immediately bear material results and get verified and consolidated through practice.

Another merit of such colleges lies in the fact that they constitute the powerful bases for carrying out the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions in factories and mills.

Through their practice the worker-students contribute to the execution of the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions at these factories. Moreover, the spirit of helping each other and learning from each other stimulates other workers to do the same. In this way the three revolutions are promoted in the factories as a whole. In the Heungnam Chemical Fertilizer Factory, for instance, the movement for inventions and rationalization has become more active after the factory college was set up. During the past six months alone the factory introduced 311 cases of technical innovation proposals into production, of which 88 per cent was put forward by the students of the factory college.

In our country the educational system of studying while working with the factory college as its core is displaying to the full its superiority as days go by. But this does not mean the spare-time educational system being the sole educational institution of the country. What is important is to combine the full-time educational system and the spare-time one.

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF TECHNICIANS
AND SPECIALISTS (%)

1953-1954	1957-1958	1960-1961	1963-1964
13 times	400	220	275

GROWTH IN THE NUMBER OF WORKER-
STUDENTS (in thousands)

1953-1954	1956-1957	1960-1961	1963-1964
3	6	49	149



Kangsun Industrial College

IN a picturesque corner of Kangsun, the city of steel, there stands a 4-storey school building. This is the Kangsun Industrial College, a factory college of the Kangsun Steel Works, where one can study while working.

It was in 1960 that the college came into being for the smelters of the steel works.

At present, there are six departments in the college—mechanical engineering, rolling, heat treatment, casting, electric engineering, and ferrous metallurgical.

These departments are conceived in conformity with the needs of the steel mill. The term of study for all departments is five years.

Anyone who has a record of service of three years or more at the steel works and who is a

middle school graduate or possesses the equivalent can be qualified for admission.

In the light of the fact that the college is a spare-time school, all lectures are organized accordingly.

As much as the students are those engaged in production, lectures are held daytime and evening to accommodate the work shifts. Lectures meet 4 hours every day, 20 hours a week. Less time is given for the study on equipment and production processes, while more hours are allocated for mathematics, physics, and chemistry—the basic subjects. The students are made to spend more hours in the lab and field training. All this is designed to make the students profound in theory so that they can systematize

their experience.

The college has eleven laboratories—electricity, chemistry, rolling, etc.

These labs have been built by the management of the steel works and the staff and students of the college. The Government helped them, too. The labs are well equipped and hundreds of students can conduct various experiments at the same time.

It is planned that the steel works will spend a large sum of fund next year to expand and build more labs and work factories for field training.

The students are provided with every condition for study.

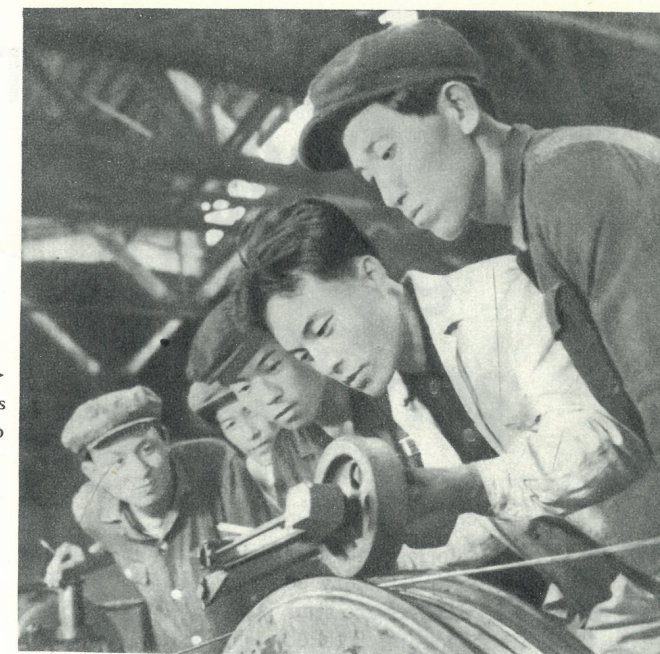
Smelter Kim Sang Chul and five other workers of the smelting shop of the steel works are enrolled in the mechanical engineering department.

Kim Sang Chul invented recently a new carbon analyser with the help of instructors. The shop and college attach much importance to this new invention.

Though it is only a few years since the college was founded, many inventions and suggestions

←
Happy faces of the
worker-students

→
The workshop is
a class-room too



came from it, which are applied to production with much success.

The Kangsun Industrial College has already produced hundreds of graduates, who are taking the lead in the technical innovation movement.

A view of the Kangsun Industrial College



An Ordinary Worker He Was

AT major factories and enterprises in our country one will find factory colleges, where a great number of workers are studying while working—they are becoming intellectuals of a new type. Kim Sun Il, an engineer at the Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory, is one of them. Once he was an ordinary lathe operator.

As an engineer, he knows all the complex processes involved in turning out hundreds of kinds of textile equipment and parts. He plays no small part in normalizing the production at his factory.

It was at the end of last June. The textile mills of the country needed a greater number of weaver's reeds for a bigger production. Now it was the job of the weaver's reed shop of the Pyongyang Textile Machine Factory to turn out more reeds. The factory leadership, taking various conditions and reserves into consideration, decided to make necessary reeds by making a good use of the existing equipment.

However, the new rolling machine that they had for making the weaver's reeds did not work right. Kim

Engineer Kim Sun Il (second from left)
helps workers solve knotty problems



Engineer Kim Sun Il

Sun Il carefully studied the machine and detected what was the cause. The machine was not installed right. In the end, the question of rolling process, which had been a bottleneck in the production of weaver's reeds, was solved.

This is only an instance. There are many other technical problems that he helped the workers solve.

Kim Sun Il had been a worker for more than 20 years. He studied in a factory college, the system of studying while working which came into being six years ago. Later he became an engineer.

It was before liberation that he began to work at a factory; he, a primary school graduate, was then 16 years old. The whole country was groaning under the jackboots of Japanese imperialism, and most of the factories were owned by the Japanese. Korean workers were not allowed to do any skilled work. No Koreans were taught techniques. Young Kim Sun Il did all kinds of back-breaking work at the factory. Though he had wished so much, he could not acquire any skills.

However, things were quite different after the country's liberation in 1945.

Every condition was provided for the workers to study without leaving their jobs.

Technical study groups were organized and evening courses were set up for general education at the factories.

And evening and correspondence courses were given by the higher technical schools and colleges. Now it became possible for the workers to study after the day's work.

Kim Sun Il, while working as a turner, took the senior middle school course.

Now he wanted to study more. Such wish of Kim Sun Il came true thanks to the establishment of the factory college, the system of studying while working.

It was in 1961 that he entered the Pyongyang Industrial College, a factory college.

He, now getting on for 40, became a student!

The course in mechanical engineering and theory on machinery made him see gradually the nature of various problems that he had faced in the past.

While in college, he set about rebuilding the machine for cutting wooden round bars, which could not display its efficiency to the full.

He calculated scientifically the efficiency of the machine and drew a new plan.

To be sure, there were many failures, but he patiently kept hammering at it with the help of technicians and engineers. And eventually he had the machine he had conceived.

The reconstructed machine doubled the production efficiency and improved the quality of goods remarkably.

It was the first success he had made by combining theory he had learned in the factory college with his experience. Since then he had introduced several new devices in production, which contributed greatly to the raising of production.

Four years of study in the factory college taught him much.

The happy combination of theory with rich experience was reflected in his graduation thesis, too.

His thesis on "the steel twist tester" was well received for its practical significance in the national economy.

But his case is no exception. During the past six years the worker-students in all parts of the country introduced in production more than 20,000 new suggestions, devices, inventions by making the best use of theory they had learned in the factory colleges.

In December 1965 he graduated from the Pyongyang Industrial College to become an engineer.

This is what he said on the commencement day:

"I'm grateful to this good society. In old society I could not have even dreamed that I would be graduating from the college to become an engineer."

Before liberation he could not learn because he had no money. Today, however, he has studied to his heart's content while working under our socialist system. He has grown into a competent organizer of production and a capable engineer.

He is firmly resolved to devote his all to the prosperity and advancement of the country.

Now Kim Sun Il is working on an automated machine which will give needles for knitting machines.

As a matter of fact, the whole factory is moving along the path of automation. And he is playing a big role in it.

Today the factory colleges in various parts of the country have produced more than 6,300 graduates, who are playing an important role in production and technical progress and in the social and cultural life of the country.

From Ten Knitting Machines

KNITTING goods with the trade mark "Moran-bong" are winning people's favour for long wear and attractiveness.

The Pyongyang Botonggang Knitting Factory, a small factory, is the one that turns out the "Moran-bong" goods.

It was in 1948 that a few handicraftsmen got together and started a producers' co-operative; this was the beginning of the factory. There were only ten knitting machines then, producing some socks, gloves, and underwear.

The Government gave material and financial assistance to the co-operative. The members worked hard to increase production.

By 1950 the factory's accumulation grew, and not a few machines were purchased, the range of products too widened. All this meant a better life for the members.

During the war (June 1950-July 1953) the U.S. imperialists launched, they evacuated the machines and equipment to a safer place to continue with production.

The factory made fresh progress in the postwar period. With the rapid postwar rehabilitation and reconstruction, the people's living standards rose speedily and the demand for wearing apparels grew. The factory worked to expand speedily the equipment and production, and the Government gave all the help it needed. By the end of 1957 the total output value increased 7.5 times over 1954. The growing production boosted the income of the factory.

As the material and technical foundations of the co-operative strengthened, it was reorganized into a province-run local industry factory. It was in 1958. The factory was renamed Botonggang Knitting Factory.

At the time the Government called for a rapid growth of small- and medium-size local industry along with the large-size central industry. And the workers here, accordingly, responded to the call with fresh zeal and started to improve the technical and material foundations of the factory. They resolved to turn out necessary equipment for themselves in the spirit of self-reliance.

Before long the nation-wide "let machine-tool make machine-tool" movement was on. And it inspired everyone at the factory. Now they were sure they could make knitting machines if they put their heads together and worked. Of course, it was by no means an easy job to make knitting machines. At that time there was only one lathe in the factory.

With the help of the technicians and experts, the workers drew blueprints for machine parts, while securing necessary materials. In the meantime a repair and maintenance shop was started. The lathe gave out two machine-tools. Soon a small-size cupola was built. Now everything moved ahead at a rapid pace, and in 1960 there were 18 knitting machines in the factory!

And they remodeled and automated 27 old machines. They could turn out printed goods, too; dyeing, bleaching, and drying facilities were added.

In the past four or five years some 80 new machines were made and 130 re-equipped. At first, they made these machines with idle materials they had collected. But, as they started to build more machines, they had to have the Government's help. They had to secure some equipment and parts from other factories.

All this helped them improve their techniques; the factory's financial condition became more favourable as, with a small fund, they improved the equipment. In the meantime a new movement was on at the factory to improve the quality and to widen the range of products.

To this end, the workers' skill grade had to be raised rapidly. Over 60 per cent of the employees were unskilled in 1959. All the workers were organized in such a way that everyone would improve his skill. Some of them were sent to the large factories to learn advanced techniques. Some young workers took correspondence courses or were enrolled in the evening schools.

In this way the unskilled became the skilled, and the number of the technicians and engineers increased. Today the factory has 5 engineers and 24 technicians. Before long the number will rise to 50.

There is an exhibition hall in the factory where some 200 samples of the factory's products are on display. On exhibit are also many items showing the rapid progress of the factory during the past eighteen years; the number of the employees jumped 10 times, the number of machines 30 times, the number of technicians 13 times, the gross output value 93.4 times, the per capita output value 20.8 times.

Great changes also took place in people too.

The former handicraftsmen who had led an unstable life are now the socialist working people; they are working hard under the banner of self-reliance to turn out better goods for the people. And the products of the Botonggang Knitting Factory are well received everywhere.

At the weaving shop

On the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" (10)

FROM January to November inclusive this magazine carried articles briefly explaining the main points of the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country."

The Theses summed up and analysed the successes the Korean people scored in their efforts to solve the agrarian question after the country's liberation, and clearly pointed out the basic principles and methods for its final solution.

The Theses indicated the road for the peasants in North Korea to follow after the completion of agricultural co-operation, showing their bright future and brilliant prospects.

The Theses stated that the basic task in solving the agrarian question in the past was to free the peasantry from oppression, exploitation, and poverty. However, it expounded that after agricultural co-operation the basic tasks are to release the peasantry from the back-breaking labour and make their work easier and more pleasant, to build a more bountiful and cultural countryside so that the class distinctions between the working class and the peasantry and the distinctions between town and country can be removed.

The Theses are the programmatic document pointing to the path for our people to follow; the Theses are the powerful ideological and theoretical weapon of the Korean people in their struggle for socialist construction.

The Theses give hopes to the peasants and

the people of South Korea, who are groaning under colonial rule of U.S. imperialism, inspiring them to the struggle for the country's unification. They know they will surely live a good life as the people in the North.

Relying on the living reality of our country the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country" testified to the incomparable superiority of socialist agriculture, dealing a telling blow to the imperialists and reactionaries who are viciously scheming to overthrow the socialist system and slandering and defaming the socialist agricultural co-operation.

Moreover, the Theses based on the Marxist-Leninist principles and the rich experience of our country defined correctly the question of relations between town and country under the socialist system.

Then the Theses enriched Marxism-Leninism by advancing the propositions of universal significance in building socialism and communism.

What the country has scored in a little over two years since the Theses were issued confirms the great vitality of this document.

Thanks to the active assistance of the state and devoted labour of the peasants the technical, cultural, and ideological revolutions are vigorously moving ahead in our countryside, agricultural production keeps growing, and the life of the peasants is steadily improving.

Today, the entire peasantry and the people of our country are vigorously marching forward along the road illumined by the Theses.



A REVOLUTIONARY MONTHLY "SAMIL WOLKAN"

THIS year the Korean people observe the thirtieth anniversary of the publication of the monthly "Samil Wolkan" (March First).

This political magazine personally edited by Comrade Kim Il Sung made the first appearance in December 1936. Then the Korean revolutionary fighters were waging the difficult armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists, though the odds were so great—they had no rear, no regular army.

In the first days of the partisan struggle Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed that only when the revolutionary army is in possession of weapons, can it fight the enemy. Likewise, only when the revolutionary organization is equipped with sharp weapons of militant ideology—revolutionary publications—can it lead the masses to victory in the revolution.

Many magazines and newspapers came out in the period of the armed struggle; the monthly "Samil Wolkan", "Hwajunmin" (Mountain Tillers), "Banil Toojaingki" (Stories of Anti-Japanese Struggle), "Sukwang" (Dawn), "Toojaing" (Struggle), "Banilbo" (Anti-Japanese Struggle News), "Juntoo Ilbo" (Battle Daily News), "Jukki" (Red Flag), "Junki" (Standard) and "Kookje Nyooseu" (International News).

Members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army studying in the secret camp



Then political and military books, textbooks for adults and children, and notices, appeals, and handbills were printed. All these publications were distributed among the partisans and the people.

These revolutionary publications were different from all other printed matters known to the country in the sense that they were publications of truth, popular nature, and militancy. Moreover, these were the first revolutionary publications in the history of Korea. Especially the monthly "Samil Wolkan," the organ of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, was of great significance in the history of the national-liberation struggle and of publications of Korea.

Early in 1936, Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a clear-cut analysis of new revolutionary developments and the changed balance of power of the classes in the country, set forth the tasks to be carried out.

The tasks were to organize an anti-Japanese united front so as to develop the revolution on the basis of the broad sections of the people, to make organizational and ideological preparations for founding a Marxist-Leninist party, and to advance the armed forces into the country.

Along his line, in May 1936 a national united front—the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland—was founded for the first time in Korea. And Comrade Kim Il Sung was elected its president.

Even in the harsh battles and the long, difficult journeys Comrade Kim Il Sung spared no efforts to prepare for publishing the "Samil Wolkan." At last his endeavours bore fruits.

In its first editorial the magazine stated that it was published to meet the demand of all the patriotic-minded compatriots who were making a triumphant advance in the independence movement and the absolute need of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland.

The new magazine, though it was a political one, won the

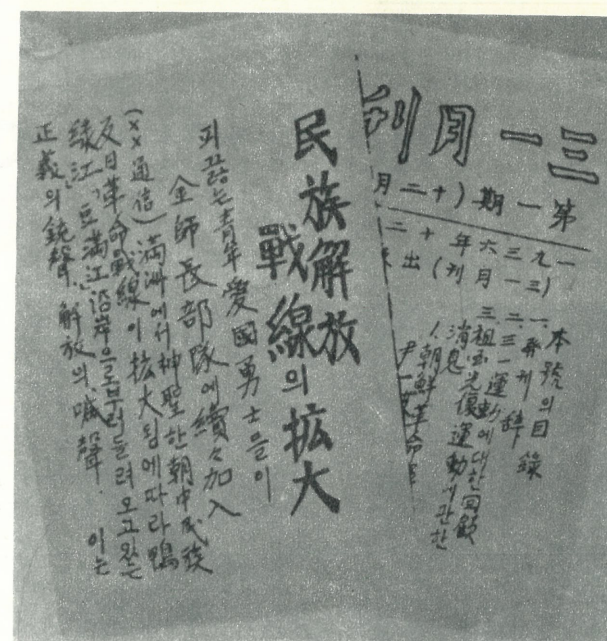
enthusiastic support of the patriotic-minded people as its articles were written in a plain and easy language.

From its inception this magazine was a powerful ideological weapon for the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism.

The "Samil Wolkan" and other publications of the Korean revolutionaries popularized the "10-point Programme" of the Association for Restoration of the Fatherland, which inspired to the struggle the Korean people groaning under the tyrannical Japanese rule. They also taught the Korean people what they should fight against and how. They called them to the sacred struggle against Japanese imperialism, for the country's freedom and independence. These publications thus contributed greatly to making a great number of people of all walks of life in various areas join the Association, to rallying the broad anti-Japanese forces around the revolutionary organizations, and to expanding and strengthening the ranks of guerrillas. They also played no small part in making organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist party in the country. These publications showed a new and scientific strategy and tactics to many Korean communists, who had been active individually in different parts of the country and Manchuria not knowing exactly what should be done for the revolution. Moreover, the publications rallied the communists around the sole revolutionary line and a united organization. They also played a big role in exposing the alien elements who had sneaked into the revolutionary ranks and in strengthening the ideological unity of the ranks.

The "Samil Wolkan" and other publications instilled the members of the partisan units and the people with deep conviction in the victory of revolution, uncompromising spirit against Japanese imperialism and its running dogs. They also taught the fighters and people to love their country and cherish internationalism. Every crime of the Japanese imperialists was exposed and condemned, which inflamed greatly the people's enmity for the enemy. Then the brilliant war results of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (the name given to the anti-Japanese guerillas in the later periods) and gains attained in the labour movement in the homeland were covered, which encouraged the broad sections of the population to the struggle.

As is mentioned above, the magazines and newspapers issued in the hard days of the armed struggle against Japanese imperialism made a great contribution to the triumphant march of the Korean revolution—the development of the national-liberation movement, formation and expansion of the anti-Japanese, national united front, organizational and ideological preparations for the founding of a Marxist-Leninist party, organization of the people's armed forces, establishment of the people's power, etc.



Monthly "Samil Wolkan" (March 1st)

Comrade Kim Il Sung gave detailed guidance in putting out these publications in accordance with strategic and tactical tasks arising at every stage of the armed struggle. He wrote personally important articles, directed much attention to printing, and looked after the staff members of these publications.

Led and encouraged by him, the editorial staff carried on its work fighting the seemingly unsurmountable odds. Whenever there was a lull in the fighting, they worked on these magazines and books filling every page with words and sentences pulsing with the revolutionary spirit of the guerilla fighters.

The experience accumulated in publishing the monthly "Samil Wolkan" and other magazines and newspapers constituted a theoretical and practical foundation of publication in North Korea after 1945 liberation from Japanese rule. From such revolutionary traditions came the newspaper "Rodong Shinmoon," the political monthly "Keunroja," and other magazines and books, all powerful ideological weapons for the Korean revolution.

Our publications which stand for revolution and struggle are playing an important role in hastening socialist construction in North Korea and the country's unification and in strengthening the international revolutionary forces.

To highly value the traditions of the "Samil Wolkan" and other revolutionary publications, to make them spur the advancement of today's publications, and to commemorate them, the Government instituted the prize named after the monthly "Samil Wolkan", which is given to those who made a distinct service to Korea's press.

The Home-coming Route

RYUM SANG KOOK

S EVEN years have elapsed since the first repatriation boats from Japan docked at Chungjin on the northeast coast of Korea. It is to be recalled the repatriation agreement was signed between the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Japanese Red Cross Society.

During the past seven years the boats crossed the East Sea over 140 times and more than 86,000 have come back home from Japan.

It was in the gloomy days of Japanese colonial rule that the Koreans crossed the Korean Straits in search of a new livelihood, or were drafted to work in Japan. In Japan they had no rights, while humiliation and extreme poverty were their lot. Indeed, theirs was a bitter life, and their yearning for their homeland became more intense.

Soon the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan started the repatriation movement. On August 13, 1958, the celebration meeting held in Tokyo in honour of the 13th anniversary of Korea's liberation addressed a message to their home government, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressing their wish to be repatriated.

In his report made at the tenth birthday celebration of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (on September 9, 1958), Premier Kim Il Sung pointed out: "We warmly welcome the aspiration of our people, who, having lost the means of livelihood in Japan, are desirous of returning to the embrace of their fatherland. The Korean nationals in Japan, as citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, have the full right to return to their homeland which is prospering and developing with each passing day and lead a happy life amongst their compatriots at home. Our Government will provide the Korean nationals in Japan with every condition for leading a new life when they return to their homeland. We regard this as our national duty."

These words of the Premier were a great inspiration to the Korean nationals in Japan. Their repatriation movement spread to all parts of Japan in no time, and all sections of the people of Japan too supported them. Soon the Japanese government swarmed with requests for the repatriation of Korean nationals in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It must be recalled that the U.S.-Japanese reactionaries and the South Korean puppet clique had resorted to every conceivable scheme to obstruct the repatria-

tion move. Yet, all their efforts were in vain. The Korean nationals in Japan wanted to return to their homeland and lead a new life.

The consistent efforts of our Government, the energetic struggle of the Korean nationals in Japan, and the active support of the Japanese people led to the signing of the repatriation agreement, and the first repatriation boats arrived at Chungjin on December 16, 1959. This was a great event in the life of the Korean nationals in Japan. Now they could say good-bye to the miserable life they were forced to lead in the alien land and lead a hope-filled life in their socialist fatherland. Thus the repatriation of Koreans from Japan, which has been called the "greatest movement of people" started.

Those who returned home from Japan are leading a good life under the warm solicitude of the Government. They are working devotedly at factories, on co-operative farms, in government offices and scientific and cultural institutions according to their wishes and abilities, displaying to the full their creativeness and talents for the prosperity and advancement of the country.

More than 900 of them are deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly and provincial, city, county, and *ri* people's assemblies; nearly 2,500 have been decorated by the Government with various orders and medals including the title of Labour Hero. At present a quarter of the total number of returnees are studying in schools at all levels. When they were in Japan, they could not have medical treatment though they were ill, because they had no money. But today they are entitled to free medical service. They receive various benefits from the state.

A worthwhile life is waiting for those who return home from Japan and more Korean nationals are returning home from Japan.

But there is a quite different picture in South Korea.

The Pak Jung Hi clique are selling off people to the faraway countries under the name of "emigration" and "human export". With the criminal emigration scheme, they want to paint the economic ruin and hardships of the people in South Korea coming from "over-population", not from the evil U.S. colonial rule over South Korea and the traitorous regime of Pak Jung Hi.

Their "emigration plan" is aimed to dampen the evermounting anti-U.S., anti-government spirits of the South Korean people and to get foreign currency from selling off the compatriots.

Between 1962 and 1965, the Pak Jung Hi clique sent to foreign countries some 10,000 as emigrants and 5,000 as "human export." They even have what they call a "5-year emigration plan" and concluded contracts with several countries of South America and other areas. Now they are set to step up their "human export." The number will reach, it is said, nearly 20,000 this year.

Particularly, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, on the instructions of the United States, are sending South Korean youths to the U.S. war of aggression against Vietnam. By their action the Pak Jung Hi clique prov-

ed again that they are not only the enemy of the Korean people but of the peace-loving people of the world. They are to send more South Korean soldiers to South Vietnam. Then they have promised to ship 10,000 South Korean technicians this year and 20,000 next year to the U.S. firm, the "R.M.K. Company" in South Vietnam which is building military projects for the U.S. army in South Vietnam.

Never will the Korean people forgive such traitorous actions of the Pak Jung Hi clique.

Historical facts and today's reality testify beyond doubt that only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea protects the interests and rights of the entire Korean people including those overseas. It is truly their government.

Now the U.S.-Japanese reactionary circles and the puppet clique of South Korea are working hand in glove in their attempt to scuttle the repatriation agreement.

Our Government is making every effort for the realization of the wish of the Korean nationals in Japan, smashing the sinister machinations of all enemies. The Government is also doing everything to defend their democratic, national rights.

As long as there are Koreans in Japan who want to come home, the repatriation work must go on. No one can block the Koreans in Japan from returning to their ever-prospering country—the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

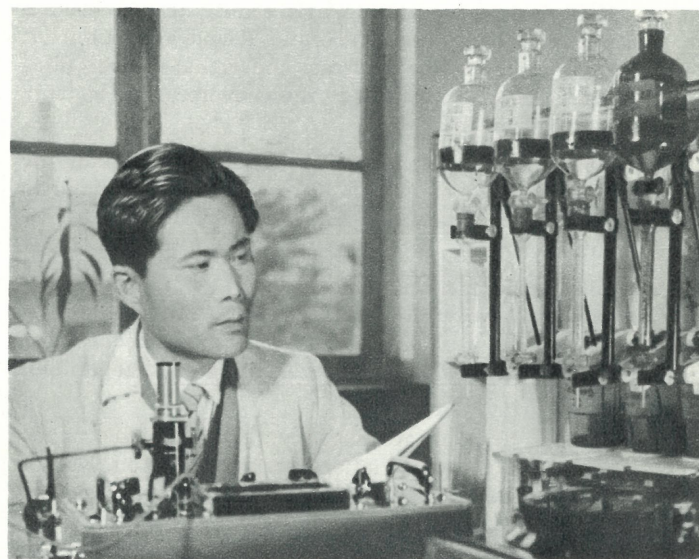
Recently the Japanese government prompted by the unsavoury political designs took the illegal decision to abrogate the repatriation agreement after another one year's extension. The one-sided decision must be withdrawn and the repatriation agreement must be extended unconditionally.

Another moving scene on the pier



← The repatriation boat docks at Chungjin amidst warm welcome of the compatriots

A Life Worthwhile



Kim Jong Ryul in his lab

In the Embrace of My Homeland

KIM JONG RYUL

Chief, Water Purification Laboratory, Engineering
Research Institute, Academy of Sciences

purifiers of high efficiency. They are easy to handle and the production cost is low. And now the water purifiers are widely used in factories and at homes.

Almost every day I receive letters from workers and co-op farmers in all parts of the country, which congratulate me on my work.

It is my fatherland that has given me hope and glory. I have started another project to which I shall devote my all.

Nothing to Worry About

KANG JUNG HO

Head of the 2nd Workshop, Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Footwear Factory

NOT long ago I spent another vacation at the Song-dowon Rest Home. It was my third time to spend the vacation at a rest home after I came back from Japan in December 1960. Whenever I enjoy myself at scenic spots of the country—all this at the expense of the state, too—I feel as if I were in a dreamland and I cannot help recalling the hard time I had in Japan.

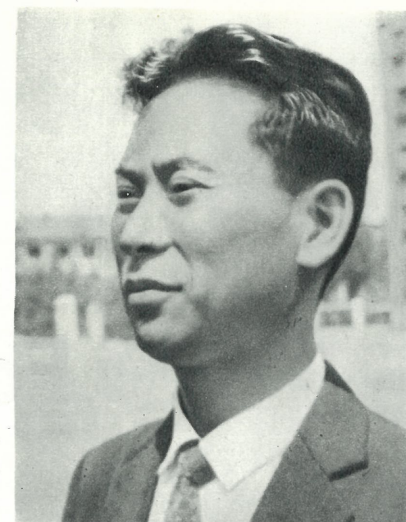
When I was in Japan my life was a rolling stone.

Holidays and vacations were so foreign to me. If the shoe factory kicked me out, I went to the glass-making factory, then to the rubber goods plant. I was a day labourer, too.

Day in and day out I toiled and moiled. I strained myself to support my big family, but I could hardly keep the pot boiling. I lost my mother and three brothers in that alien land. I shudder to think of my horrible life in Japan.

But now I don't have to worry about job, then there is a fine house for us. On top of it, I have a regular paid vacation and spend my vacations at the rest home. My three children are in school.

Our factory sent me to the Pyongyang Communist College. While I was in school I received the same



The writer

My Heart Is Full of Hope

KIM AI JA

Fourth-year Student, Pharmaceutical Department,
Pyongyang Medical College

LEAVING my parents in Japan I returned to my homeland on the 41st repatriation boat in December 1960. I wanted to study to my heart's content in the embrace of my homeland.

In Japan to study costs so much money, and my family had too small an income to send me to school.

When I was in Japan I was told that in the homeland everyone goes to school without paying anything. This I did not believe at first. Then through many publications I gradually came to understand that it was true. Soon I decided to leave for my homeland.

In the country all my wishes have come true.

Upon my returning I was sent to the Hamheung Pharmaceutical School. I received a government stipend regularly. I lived in a fine dormitory. When I graduated from the school I was admitted to the pharmaceutical department of the Pyongyang Medical College.

Pharmacology is what I wanted to study for a long time. I shall be a pharmacologist. It is my wish to promote health and longevity of the people. Whenever I have difficulty in my study I go to my teachers who are always willing to help the students.

At the school I do much lab work and practice. All this is to closely combine theory with practice and it

salary. And the cadres of the factory looked after my family like their own.

The kindness of the factory management and unsparing efforts of the instructors inspired me beyond words. I devoted all my energy to my studies and finished the college with excellent results.

At present I am head of a workshop of more than 190 workers.

My heart is filled with love for the country that has given us happiness and joy. Taking a great pride I am working enthusiastically.

I dedicate myself to the cause of this society where the people are their own masters, the working people enjoy the wealth of the nation, and where all the people help each other.

enables the students to consolidate what they learn in the classroom. It will make them competent workers.

All the students are studying very hard helping each other. They all want to become fine workers and serve the country and the people.

I am trying to do my utmost in my studies. I must add we do not know such a thing as unemployment after graduation.

Truly good is our socialist fatherland where everybody can study under the deep solicitude of the country. All the teachers are good and able and the collective is kind.

This dear land of ours makes my heart full of hope.

She spends much time in the lab too





Pak Doo Ik (second from right) speaking of his experience to his team mates

"An able forward," "a good player"—this is how the on-lookers called Pak Doo Ik of the Korean team at the Eighth World Soccer Championships held in London.

Of course, this is not all what they said of Pak Doo Ik. A French sports paper commented that Pak Doo Ik of Korea was one of the best ten forwards in the Eighth World Cup Games.

A British paper named Pak Doo Ik to be one of the best four forwards of the world.

Of course, all these words of praise for Pak Doo Ik were not without reason. The world witnessed how he played in the four matches in London with the Soviet Union, Chile, Italy, and Portugal. And he is the one who scored the important goal in the game with Italy.

True, it was the first appearance for Pak Doo Ik to partake in the World Cup, but he had been known in Asia and some countries of Europe. Whenever there was an international game, Pak Doo Ik distinguished himself. Space does not allow to enumerate here what he has scored in the international games. He appeared in some 60 such international games where he showed his superb sportsmanship and skills.

An Able Forward

KANG CHUL KOO

He is a man of gentle nature and does not touch cigarettes and drinks. But his sense of humour is sparkling. He is a good singer, too.

The Korea-Soviet game at the Eighth World Soccer Championships



The Korea-Guinea match at the Asia Football GANEFO held in Pyongyang in 1965 (Pak Doo Ik in the centre)



Pak Doo Ik started to play football at the age of 11. Until he became one of the best players of the country he had played numerous games. But not once was he charged for playing a rough game at home and abroad. Some even call him "sissy" fondly.

But he is always like the sea before the storm. Like the raging sea he is a lion once he appears on the ground.

It was he that scored the first goal in the elimination contest with the Australian football team in 1965.

In the match with the Soviet eleven at the recent World Cup Games, too, he was the first to threaten the rival team. In the first 19 minutes Pak Doo Ik shot, and the ball skimmed over the bar. An able organizer of offensive, Pak Doo Ik encouraged the forwards of his team not only technically and tactically but spiritually as well.

It is said of the Korean players that if they fall nine times, "they regain their feet ten times." This speaks of Pak Doo Ik, too, who always inspires his team with an indefatigable spirit.

When our team lost a goal in the match with the Chileans in the first half, Pak Doo Ik made

thrusts against the rival team and succeeded in scoring a goal just before the final signal of the game.

Pak Doo Ik employs a variety of tactics. His deceptive moves in the game are most daring.

42 minutes were out in the first half in the match with the Italians. Ha Jung Won (forward) passed the ball to Pak Doo Ik, who was on the right side of the 16-metre penalty line. Behind him were two Italian defenders. A thought flashed across Pak Doo Ik's mind: If I take the ball, they are sure to snap at me for the ball. How shall I play a trick on them?

He ran to take the ball, when the two defenders, as expected, followed him. At this time Pak Doo Ik did not take the ball, but turned back nimbly. The two Italians who thought he would take the ball could not snap the ball. All this happened in a twinkling. Pak Doo Ik played a trick on them. In this way Pak Doo Ik could break the famous "concrete defence" of the Italians and scored the goal.

He displays the charm of football and a high degree of technique.

Pak Doo Ik, 24 years old this year, has a long way to go yet. He will give more thrilling performances at the next championships.

We Maintain...

THE WRITER AND CONSCIENCE

SHIN KO SONG

The latest reports from South Korea speak of misfortunes and hardships the writers are undergoing.

This, of course, did not start yesterday or today. The South Korean writers have been undergoing such misfortunes and hardships from the first day of U.S. occupation of South Korea. And it has been getting worse since Pak Jung Hi, a U.S. stooge and fascist tyrant, came into power.

The Pak Jung Hi clique of South Korea, under the manipulation of the United States, conducted the "South Korea-Japan talks" and finally concluded the "Seoul-Tokyo treaty" to pave the way for Japanese militarism to re-invade South Korea. And many writers anxious about the destiny of the country joined in the voices of the masses against American imperialism, for national salvation.

The Pak Jung Hi clique answered this righteous struggle with every kind of oppression—terror, imprisonment, press gag, etc.

The Korean nation has been divided into North and South due to U.S. occupation of South Korea, and our people had to go through the three-year war launched by U.S. imperialism.

The unification of Korea—it is the supreme national task of the Korean people and the most urgent problem, the solution of which brooks not a moment's delay.

How many South Korean poets sang of the country's unification!

However, Pak Jung Hi is out to suppress everyone who speaks for unification. He and his followers are saying that the question of unification cannot be taken up until the latter half of the 1970's. They persecute the South Korean people who demand unification on a charge of offence against "anti-communist law."

In such an atmosphere the writers in South Korea cannot carry out their creative work freely. If they defend the right, condemn injustice, and reflect truthfully the South Korean reality, they are charged with various offences.

The South Korean writers have no political rights, then they are economically hard pressed.

For twenty-one years decadent trends of literature—existentialism, pragmatism, Freudism, the symbols of American way of life—have swayed the literary circles of South Korea in the crust of "polite literature" on the one hand, and, on the other, with yellow literature of sex, violence, and vice. Sad as it is, this phenomenon has already become the "system" in South Korea, making no room for the works which reflect the voice of the human conscience.

As a result, the writers cannot write good works. Even if they write, their works do not see the light.

In South Korea, a writer with conscience cannot write, nor is there for him a way to earn a living.

Only the penny-a-liners of "polite literature" which misleads the masses by marshalling a few difficult stanzas, and the yellow literature which spreads all sorts of immorality and social evils, and pragmatism, existentialism and Freudism which propagate various kinds of bourgeois ideologies, are rampant in South Korea. And the destiny of the nation and literature mean little to these people.

In South Korea the political oppression is getting worse and there is a growing atmosphere of terror.

A number of South Korean writers have to give up their pen and change their occupations.

And many once famous writers and poets breathed their last in the back rooms of cheap inns. They were too poor to seek medical treatment.

Why should the fate of the writers, the noble-hearted people, become like that? Aren't the writers the beacon to the people and trumpeters for the people? South Korean writers are having the worst time in the history of world literature.

Literature is the treasure of humanity and the mirror of the nation.

We cannot look, with folded arms, at the rampage of the reactionary literature which insults the masses, drives them into an abyss of immorality, and disgraces the dignity and beautiful customs of the nation.

An atmosphere of terror which prevails over

The First Democratic Elections

BANG CHANG RYONG

NOVEMBER 3 this year marks the twentieth anniversary of the first democratic elections held in our country. As I greet the day, I recall to my mind the joys and excitement I felt on that memorable occasion.

In the autumn of 1945, immediately after Korea's liberation from Japanese rule, the people's committees were set up throughout the country on the initiative of the people. And in February 1946 the North Korean Provisional People's Committee, the central power organ for North Korea, came into being. (In South Korea the people's committees were forcibly dissolved by the U.S. army, which set up a military government.)

The North Korean Provisional People's Committee carried out a series of democratic reforms in North Korea in the spring and summer of 1946.

If all the democratic reforms were to be consolidated and developed, and if the revolution was to be pushed forward more energetically, it was necessary, first of all, to further strengthen the people's power in every way. To this end, in September 1946 the North Korean Provisional People's Committee decided to hold the election to the local power organs—provincial, city, and county people's committees.

the literary world of South Korea must be dispelled. The writers should be given the freedom of writing what they want and what the popular masses earnestly wish to read.

All these evils—cheap novels and works of yellow literature—must go, and a literature that we can give to our posterities and proudly show to the good people of the world must come.

The conscience of the South Korean writers is being repressed because the U.S. imperialists are acting as if they were masters there and because the country has been divided into North and South for twenty-one years.

At that time, it must be pointed out, quite a number of peasants in our village did not have a correct understanding of the elections. It was not altogether surprising, for the Korean people had never taken part in such elections—the country had been under Japanese colonial rule for a long time.

Under the circumstances, it was imperative to explain in detail to the peasants the purposes, significance, and methods of the democratic elections for successful results.

To this end, the central, provincial, city, county, and sub-county election committees were set up in addition to district and sub-district election committees.

I was then a member of the sub-county election committee, working in a constituency in Boohwa-ri village.

There were about 100 peasant households in the village at the time, mostly poor peasants who had been tenant farmers in the past.

It was only under the people's power after liberation that they became masters of land and were freed from exploitation and oppression.

Therefore, they enthusiastically worked for the strengthening of the people's power.

If the country is unified by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference, all the misfortunes and hardships of the South Korean people including the writers will be dispelled.

It is our earnest hope that the long-separated compatriots in the North and South can get together and the North and South Korean writers unite their strength to develop our national literature.

The only way for realizing all this lies in driving out U.S. imperialism from South Korea and unifying the country without outside interference.

We explained them about the elections.

According to the election regulations, every citizen of our country over full twenty years old, with the exception of pro-Japanese elements and traitors—their number was a meagre one—had the right to elect and to be elected, irrespective of sex, religion, residence, property, or education. And the voting would be done on the principle of direct voting by secret ballot. The political zeal of the peasants of Boohwa-ri village was admirable. They knew they would exercise for the first time their fundamental political rights as citizens and elect deputies to the power organs.

As the election day drew close, the entire village was wrapped in a festive mood.

Candidates were nominated to the provincial, city, and county people's committees and there were get-togethers between the candidates and the electors.

The electors of the Boohwa-ri constituency put up Son I Nam, a peasant in their village, as a candidate to the provincial people's committee.

As for Son I Nam, he had been a hired-hand for more than 20 years in the past. After liberation, he, as a model peasant, worked diligently for building up a new country.

At a meeting with the electors, Son I Nam said: "I'll work with my utmost for the interests of the workers and peasants who had been oppressed and humiliated. And I'll do everything to make our village a good place to live in..."

His speech was most warmly welcomed by the voters.

Came the election day! It was a day of joy and gaiety.

The electors, in their holiday best, gathered together at the polling station even when darkness was yet to vanish. While waiting for the poll to open, they sang and danced to the accompaniment of the peasants' music.

At 6 a.m. the chairman of the sub-district election committee declared the commencement of the voting. Pak Choon Hwa, the oldest in Boohwa-ri village, was the first to cast ballot, who said: "It's only today that I feel like a real human being for the first time in my life..."

All the electors were eager to cast their votes.

Even after the voting was over, the peasants would not leave the polling place, and singing and dancing went on for some time.

The counting of the votes was most anxiously awaited by everyone. It was late at night. Again there was a big crowd. At 12:00 p.m. the chairman of the sub-district election committee opened the ballot box in the presence of the election committee members, representatives of all political parties and social organizations as well as reporters.

The electors who thronged outside the polling station waited for the results... And a shout of joy went up when the chairman announced that 99.5 per cent of the registered voters cast ballots and the candidates registered received all votes cast.

Not only in Boohwa-ri village but also in all parts of the country the elections went off successfully.

According to the official announcement released by the Central Election Committee on the following day, 99.6 per cent of all the voters took part in the elections and cast their votes for the registered candidates to the provincial, city, and county people's committees.

The first successful democratic election demonstrated the high political awakening and united strength of the Korean people. It must be pointed out, however, such a great success did not come by itself.

The U.S. imperialists in South Korea had done everything in their attempt to scuttle the elections. To this end, they instigated all the reactionaries. The U.S. imperialists were afraid of the unity of the Korean people being strengthened and the people's power consolidated and developed.

The awakened people, however, exposed and crushed all the unsavory machinations of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

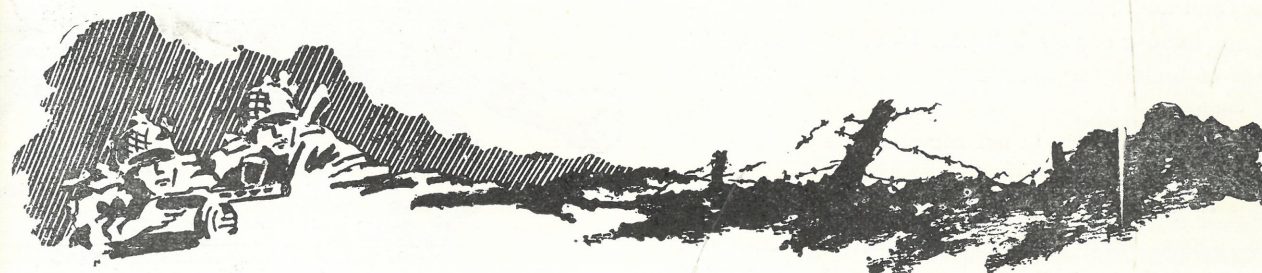
The elections reinforced by law the local power organs all the more as the genuine representation of the people.

In February 1947 the conference of the provincial, city, and county people's committees of North Korea was convened, which set up the North Korean People's Assembly, the supreme power organ for North Korea. And the first session of the North Korean People's Assembly established the North Korean People's Committee. Then in September 1948 there was held the election to the Supreme People's Assembly. Soon after, the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was proclaimed.

Today the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the genuinely popular government of Korea, has become the firm guarantee of happiness for the entire Korean people. On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the first democratic elections in our country, I feel once again how worthwhile my life has been in the embrace of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which is prospering and progressing with each passing day. And I renew my determination to do my share in the struggle for driving out the American imperialist aggressors from South Korea and attaining the country's unification by Koreans. Then the South Korean people groaning under U.S. rule, too, will lead a happy life under the people's power.

A Short Story

OLD SOLDIERS AND RECRUITS (3)



YOON SE JOONG

(5)

Soo Chul and Sung Koo threw tens of hand-grenades. But the enemy kept coming on; there was hardly a five-minute break for the two men to take breath.

As expected, the Americans again tried to send up a company to the ridge that they had held on the previous day. The enemy men came in a pyramid shape with a few men at the front, followed by a squad, a platoon, then two platoons. Heavy machine-guns and rocket guns from the opposite hills provided them with a cover.

The enemy men who tried to climb up the hill to reach the foxholes where Soo Chul and Sung Koo were were given a bloodbath every time. But another batch of them would come up. One wave after another.

In the meantime our heavy guns were busy felling the enemy who attempted a frontal attack. It was hardly possible for our guns to hit the enemy in the valley down below, from where they challengingly started to climb up.

Both Soo Chul and Sung Koo welcomed the on-coming enemy with hand-grenades—they threw 30, 40, 50... Soo Chul's fingers bled from pulling the hooks, and his right arm was almost numb from the never-ending pitching. The fingers hurt so much that he pulled the hooks with his teeth sometimes. Soon the teeth felt painful too, in the end he unhooked hand-grenades with his toes.

Soo Chul's eyes were bloodshot, and he was something to look at. He was covered with dirt and soil from head to foot. The enemy did not give him even a moment to rest. He was breathing with difficulty like

a heart patient.

Sung Koo was no different. His attention was evenly divided between the enemy and Soo Chul. His arm moved as Soo Chul moved his own. If Soo Chul bent, he bent. If Soo Chul picked up the machine-gun he did the same. Sung Koo moved just like the shadow of Soo Chul.

This pleased Soo Chul, who said to himself: "The kid is all right!"

There were more bodies of the enemy all around, and groans of the enemy wounded were clearly audible.

The constant bursting of the enemy shells filled the both foxholes with dust.

Suddenly Soo Chul noticed there were not many hand-grenades left. Repeatedly he shouted to Sung Koo:

"Try to save the stuff. If they come in twos or threes, use your gun. If we are run out of the stuff we will have to hit them with our fists."

Tried as they did, but the situation called for hand-grenades. And this made Soo Chul feel uneasy. He had never expected that the enemy would press on like this.

In the distance a large number of the enemy men clung to their positions at the foot of the ridge where our main defence position was located. Our guns—heavy and light machineguns, mortars and others—kept spitting fire, but the enemy were at it too. Their field guns gave their men a cover, and you could see more enemy trying to come up the ridge.

The battle got fiercer without a letout.

An enemy platoon was crushed in front of the fox-

holes. It seemed the waves of the enemy men were broken for a time being. Soo Chul threw himself to the ground to collect his strength.

He crawled under the pine trees and overlooked the valley. No enemy men were seen coming up. But at the foot he could make out about two platoons of enemy men were around. The sun was still high. Now he was sure the enemy would try again before long.

Soo Chul and Sung Koo sat face to face. There were only six hand-grenades between them and not many rounds of bullets for their guns. In a grave tone Soo Chul spoke:

"I'm afraid we have to get some more stuff."

"Yes, I think so too."

"But to go to the company we have to run up the ridge where there is hardly a blade of grass. Then some hundred meters showing your back to the enemy."

Soo Chul suddenly crawled out of the foxhole once more to check the enemy's movements. When he returned, he said:

"Well, I guess the enemy won't try to come up just now. I guess they are licking their wounds. Anyway, I think I'll run up to the company. Oh, I guess it'll take me about 20 minutes, so you take care of things, all right?"

Sung Koo was greatly surprised and shouted:

"Oh, no! Please let me go."

"No. You stay here and keep an eye on the enemy. It will be about one kilometre back and forth. Maybe 15 minutes will be enough."

But Sung Koo was quite persistent. He was almost ready to go.

"Soo Chul, you may not know this. But I was a short-distance champ. Let me go, please."

"You may be a champ but you cannot beat the enemy bullets. We have no time to lose. I'm going. Take care of yourself."

Carrying the gun with him Soo Chul was outside the foxhole. He was about to dash towards the company but changed his mind and decided to have another look. Leaning against a pine tree he stared down at the place where the enemy were concentrated. Sure enough, the enemy started again. About the strength of a platoon were coming up.

Instantly he thought it was no good to leave Sung Koo alone and he jumped into the foxhole again. So unexpected, Sung Koo did not know what to make out. Hurriedly Soo Chul spoke out:

"You said you're a champ, right? I guess you'd better run to the company."

"You mean it?"

"Of course!"



"I'll be right back!"

Sung Koo jumped to his feet holding his gun. He was about to salute Soo Chul when he suddenly noticed something unusual in the squad leader's face. Sung Koo thought. If the enemy were coming up again? But collecting himself, he saluted saying:

"Deputy squad leader. I'll be right back. I'll make it in five minutes."

Soo Chul shook Sung Koo's hands as if it were going to be a long farewell. Looking Sung Koo in the face Soo Chul said in a kind voice:

"Can't you make it in three minutes, champ?"

Then in a different, more serious tone he continued:

"When you see the company commander tell him he should send reinforcements here within 20 minutes. Then tell him that Jang Soo Chul fought to the last."

"All right, I'll tell him that."

"Then, good luck!"

"Thanks. The same to you."

"Take good care of yourself."

"All right, I'll do that."

Now Sung Koo was on his way. Soo Chul watched him go until he disappeared to the other side. Soo Chul thought the younger one did not quite understand what he was saying but nevertheless the chap was a bright one. A sense of regret came over him; he was sorry that he could not fight together with such a fine comrade against the enemy. The situation unfolding was rather urgent. But Soo Chul was very much pleased with himself over what he had done.

Maybe this is going to be the end of him, who knows? But Soo Chul was ready. If there was any regret, it was that things should end before he fulfilled his mission.

Before he knew it the enemy were about fifty metres away. One by one he could see the enemy's head.

"Good! Come. As long as I'm here I won't let any of you come up this ridge."

Soo Chul collected every available weapon before him and watched the heads of the enemy soldiers with the burning eyes.

(6)

Once he was on his way, Sung Koo ran as if he were doing a 100 metres dash towards the company. He ran the exposed place too in the same speed. Bombs burst to hit his face with dust. Bullets swished by his ears. But only he knew he got to make the company. He ran and ran. He never thought he could be hit. It never occurred to him that a shrapnel could fell him. Death seemed so remote. Jang Soo Chul, the deputy squad leader, was all he knew at this moment.

He pictured the foxhole that he had left a minute ago. There may be one or two blessed Yankees coming up. But our men knew they should not yield even one inch of land to the enemy. He saw Soo Chul with the six hand-grenades. Then the hordes of enemy climbing up! Sung Koo ran and ran.

The company commander praised Sung Koo. Then he promised the young soldier everything. Of course, there was more ammunition.

Carrying two sacks of hand-grenades and a couple of disks of bullets Sung Koo ran back to the foxholes in one breath. He called, "Soo Chul!" "Soo Chul!"



Before he could find Soo Chul he saw a half dozen or so of the enemy men startled at his voice. Sung Koo threw one hand-grenade. Three fell, and two jumped down, but Sung Koo mowed them down with his gun. Then falling flat on the ground he looked down at the valley below. Here and there were strewn the enemy dead. Not a soul moving.

Only then Sung Koo thought he should look for Soo Chul... But no sign of him. He wondered: What could happen to him? His eyes turned to below the foxhole. There was a body. Some thirty metres away. A body was lying on its side. The upper part could not be seen, but Sung Koo was sure it was no body of the enemy. It looked very much like the deputy squad leader. Carrying as many hand-grenades as possible and the gun with him, Sung Koo crawled out of the foxhole. Not to be detected by the enemy he pretending a dead body slowly inched towards the spot where the body was. He would fly if he had his own way.

At last he reached the destination—it was Soo Chul! There was no doubt about it. He did not know but he was on his feet. He thought he was seeing the end of the world.

There was a batch of enemy men at his feet. Evidently they will try to come up again. To Sung Koo they looked like bugs in a jar. How he wished he could crush every one of them.

Crawling between the bodies and with the help of trees and rocks he went down a little more. Now he was standing over the heads of the enemy. On a big rock he jumped and shouted:

"Now, you bastards. This is for you. Here is revenge for our deputy squad leader."

Four hand-grenades flew together. The frightened enemy ran in all directions, many fell just like bugs being crushed. Some thirty of them fell. Some made their safety area, from where they started to fire. Leaning flat against the rock Sung Koo let them have a few more hand-grenades.

The enemy men had been ordered to make the charge. But when they knew their officer fell they all scattered. They were going to run away anyway without Sung Koo's chase. Thinking he should get some more enemy, Sung Koo fired a few more shots.

Suddenly all became quiet. Sung Koo thought of the company commander's words. He told him that he should not leave the foxhole. Things were so quiet he

did not want to stay out there by himself anyway. Again he climbed up the hill towards the foxhole. On the way he picked up the body of Soo Chul, he wanted to bring him to the foxhole.

But as soon as he lifted the body he felt something unusual. There was a sign of life left in him. Sung Koo placed his hand on Soo Chul's chest. There was warmth. He could feel the heartbeat! Overwhelmed with joy Sung Koo called out: "Soo Chul!" There was no answer. But Sung Koo repeated many times. Soo Chul suddenly made a long sigh as though he wanted to blow out the air.

"Deputy squad leader, do you hear me?" It's me, Sung Koo. I made it in five minutes. I knocked off every god-damn Yankee in the valley too. Do you hear me?"

It seemed the enemy were pulling back. Guns were heard only intermittently from our main defence line.

It was towards dusk when Sung Koo brought Soo Chul to the big rock by the foxhole. Soo Chul was wounded in the thigh, abdomen, and shoulder, but it was not fatal. He lost much blood, so his case was still serious...

* * *

Soo Chul for long held Sung Koo's hand in his and did not let it go.

"You protected the foxhole well."

"No, it's not me, it's you. If you hadn't gone out, I'm sure they'd be on the ridge before I got there."

The political commissar of the company, the platoon leader, the company Party chairman, the youth league chairman came down. The medic gave Soo Chul an injection and he was livelier. The political commissar said a few words of congratulation. Wearing a faint smile Soo Chul answered:

"Please, political commissar. I suppose you will send me to the rear. But I'll go without any squawk. My friend Sung Koo is here. So I don't mind to be sent to the rear at all..."

On a stretcher Soo Chul was taken away. Sung Koo saw him go with members of the staff over the hill. It was quiet all around again. Standing by the foxhole Sung Koo thought Soo Chul's words.

"My friend Sung Koo is here..."

The sky was studded with countless stars.



Winter comes round in the northern region of Korea



Oil painting "Battle on Height 1211" (1965)

Collective work by Jung Kwan Chul, Ryoo Hyun Sook and Yang Jai Hyuk



A scene from folk dance "Ground-breaking Ceremony" by the Kaesong City Song and Dance Troupe



The song and dance "Hand Bellows in Kojin Village" performed by the Ryanggang Provincial Song and Dance Troupe. It is based on a story of our ancestors who made swords for the front during Japanese invasion of Korea

National Art Festival

Some time ago the national music and dance festival was held in Pyongyang, in which all provincial song and dance troupes participated. The colourful programmes covered many numbers— chorus, solo, light music, instrumental music, group dance, solo dance, Kayakeum ensemble, one-act opera, light opera, national classic opera, etc. Each number was characterized with the optimistic and revolutionary sentiment of the Korean people and local colours.

A trio (by the Jagang Provincial Song and Dance Troupe)



Men's chorus (by the South Hamgyung Provincial Song and Dance Troupe)



An Unmailed Letter

YOON WON CHUL

I have no native land. More correctly put, it is lost to me.

Many years ago I left my native land trampled by foreign aggressors. In my childhood by the Japanese imperialists, and in my youth by the U.S. imperialists.

It was when I was 14 years old, I bid good-bye to my home to go to Japan. I wanted to try my luck in Japan, because I was helpless. Korea was a ruined country, and my family was poverty-stricken.

In August 1945 Japan was defeated in the last world war, but the U.S. imperialists came to occupy South Korea. Now the U.S. imperialists taking the place of the Japanese lord it over South Korea. They have turned South Korea into a U.S. colony.

I hail from Cheju Island, the southernmost point of Korea, washed by the South Sea. Many of my relatives are still there.

As they did in all parts of the land, the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique butchered the people who opposed U.S. colonial rule. My uncle, who took care of me after my father's death, was shot by the Syngman Rhee M.P.s in 1949. And my grandparents died from the hard life imposed upon them by the puppet regime. Such being the situation, I had little mind of returning to Cheju but kept on my wandering in Japan.

Most of the Koreans in Japan are from South Korea. They all feeling the pains of national split refused to go to U.S. occu-

pied South Korea, though everyone pines for his native land and his dear ones. The Koreans in Japan began to demand the country's unification. Then the persecution of Korean citizens by the Japanese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists became worse. The Japanese police began to tail me for the sole reason that I demanded the country's peaceful unification and I was against U.S. occupation of South Korea. In the end they even arrested me and threw me into prison.

We Korean nationals in Japan refused to take such suppression by the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries lying down. Rallying around the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, we waged a stubborn struggle to defend our democratic, national rights as overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was in August 1961 that I returned to my motherland after 20 years of a hard life in Japan. I have found real happiness in my motherland where no one knows exploitation of man by man. I started a new life in the warm embrace of the motherland. I feel my life so worthwhile.

One day a never-to-be forgotten event took place. My cousin Yung Min called on me suddenly out of a clear sky!

In 1949 he succeeded in escaping from Cheju, from the bloody hands of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique. He came to Seoul, but the place was no different.

There too so many lives were butchered by the Yankee-Rhee murderers.

While I was in Japan, I had the news that my cousin was shot. But, my cousin is alive!

During the Korean war the Korean People's Army liberated Seoul, and Yung Min worked in the liberated area. Then he came to North Korea following the retreating army.

I was beside myself with joy, I saw him after 20 years. We embraced each other and hoped around. That night we could not fall into sleep. We talked and talked about our island, about our folks. We also talked how we should fight for our native land.

He has been here over ten years, but Yung Min and his mother could not send a word to each other. His mother thinks he is dead.

U.S. occupation of South Korea has split families in North and South. The U.S. imperialists are working to perpetuate Korea's division. Of course, my family is not an isolated case, the same pains all the Koreans feel.

Families are divided and they are barred from seeing each other. They cannot even write each other. And how happy it would be, if my aunt hears from his son who is very much alive and a father of four children leading a happy life under a good social system. But...

An end must be put to this situation. The country's unification, the earnest wish of the entire Korean people, should be realized without delay.

General Baik of Maingsan

There was a time in our history when the Kin, then a powerful northern neighbour, invaded our land. At the time the Koryu Dynasty ruled the country (the 10th to the 14th centuries).

The feudal rulers were only interested in scrambling for power utterly neglecting the country's defence. Yet, upon the Kin's attack, the people fought resolutely against the invaders.

Baik Hwi Kul was a simple, ordinary man who lived in Maingsan County, now in South Pyungan Province.

He was born in a poor family and lost his father early in his childhood. He and his wife lived with his aging mother. Destitute as he was, he was a filial son to his mother and a good neighbour to all.

Learning of the Kin's invasion, he keenly felt the crisis the country faced. He said to himself: It is no time for a good man to sit peacefully in home while the country is attacked by an alien force. Yet, he was not in a position to leave home at once; the aging mother was bedridden, and his wife's full time was drawing near. If he were to go, who would support the family? At nights, he could not fall into sleep worrying. Only toward dawn he dozed off. One night he dreamed a dream; he saw himself brandishing a long blue dragon sword, rushing into the enemy's columns, and beheading an enemy general.

In the morning, he told his mother his resolve to leave for the battle field. After listening to him, the mother from her sickbed said to

him: "You please me to no end, my son. It is only correct for you to go and defend the country. If you were to stay home ignoring the country's emergency just because of some personal affairs, you would be disgracing me. Go and do your duty. And set your mind at rest about me."

He started the journey. When he reached the Buddha Rock, he wrote

a pledge on it in blood: "If I cannot avenge my country on the enemy I shall never return alive."

On the front he was known as General Baik, and he distinguished himself with glorious exploits.

Alas! But he died in the battle of Oomoryung.

To her dead son the old mother repressing her tears said: "Well done, my son! Well done! Though you are not here the nation will remember your devotion for years to come."

All were deeply moved by the burning patriotism of General Baik and his mother, and everyone made them his model.



A Mother for Sale

SOME time ago the South Korean daily *Ryungnam Ilbo* published in Taegu carried an article under the heading of "A Mother Sold for 20,000 Won."

The woman in question is Hu In Soon, who lives with three small children in a rented room in Kyochondong, Yungchun-eup, Yungchun County, North Kyungsang Province.

Ten years ago she lost her husband. The death of the breadwinner made the life worse for the family. Nevertheless she resolved to bring up her children well; she wanted to raise them not to be called fatherless children.

And she was ready to do anything for them.

In South Korea the jungle law reigns. She toiled and moiled, but it was hard for her even to feed them, let alone giving them a school education.

Whenever she saw her children cry for food, her heart bled. At length she sold a few dresses which her husband had bought for her when they were married, and started peddling. But little she knew about the business, and before long she lost everything. Now there was hardly anything in the house that would bring any money.

She went out to hunt for a job. It is difficult even for men to find employment in South Korea. So, still worse with her, a woman with three children. Even the position of housemaid was not for her. How they managed at all—it was a miracle. In the meanwhile the underfed kids fell sick, one after another. One day the youngest one pleaded with her: "Mam, I'm hungry!"

She wished she could say something, but only tears rolled down her cheeks. Her heart broke as she watched the children as thin as a lath. She cursed herself who could not even feed the children.

"I must get something to eat for them, somehow."

She sat up and pondered all night, not that she could hit upon any good idea.

In the morning she went out to look for work again. It was late in the evening when she came back empty-handed. But a startling sight was waiting for her. Her children were lying motionless in the room. She rushed in and shook them calling their names. After a while they murmured: "We're hungry!" Next moment she found herself hurrying somewhere.

She made up her mind to sell herself and made a contract to give herself for 20,000 won! She returned home with the money and watched the kids lying on the floor. And she spent the night in tears.

A sleepless night dawned. She bought some dresses for the children and rice. In the evening she cooked meal and, with swimming eyes, called the children to the table. How joyous they were to have the bowl of steaming rice! The kids became "tipsy" with food. By their bedside, she patched up trousers of the two boys and the worn out skirt of the girl. How her heart was rending!

"This is my last night to be with them . . ." In her mind's eye loomed her deceased husband who once told her they would be together always! But where is he?

In the morning men came for her. They were to take her away. Wiping away her tears, she looked at the eldest boy of 15 in the face, but did not tell the truth for fear of throwing him into despair. And she patted other sleeping children on the heads, wishing them a good fortune.

The mother left the house. When they woke up, there was no sign of their mother, and the three kids started to look for their mother all over the town day in and day out.

Five days later, the mother whom they had been searching so desperately suddenly came home. She had to come home, she just wanted to see them. She ran away to see the kids.

But the joy was not to last long. A brutal-looking man rushed into the house and roared:

"Either you come with me or pay back 20,000 won, otherwise you will

land in jail."

Now everything was clear to the eldest boy. He knew where the rice came from. He clung to his mother.

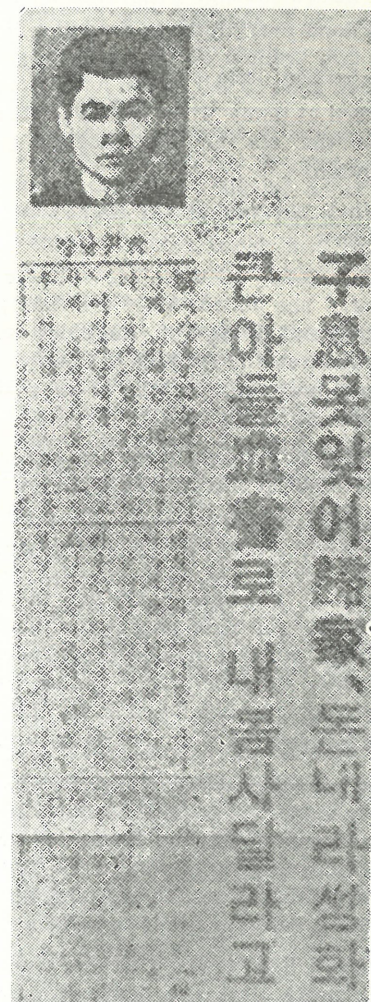
And he crying wrote in blood: "Please, buy me! I am ready to do anything."

But for the man this boy was useless. The mother was taken away again. Since then three children with a notice written in blood were found in the streets every day. They said 20,000 won would bring back their mother. Every passer-by choked down tears at this pitiable sight.

What will become of these children and their mother?

The worst part of it is that this family is not an isolated case in South Korea—a land where everything is for sale—eyes and human being itself.

The caption reads: "Mother returns to her children. They demand money back. Her eldest boy writes in blood—please buy me." (From a South Korean paper)



A VISIT TO A REPATRIATE'S FAMILY

JUN EUN SHIK

One evening a few days ago we paid a visit to the home of Kim Jung In, a returnee from Japan who is living at 24 Shinridong, Dongdaiwon District, Pyongyang.

After exchanging greetings we asked her how she was getting along since her return to the homeland.

"Everything is excellent. Nothing more is to be desired," said she.

Her family lived in Kobe, Japan until they returned to their motherland by the 7th repatriation boats.

In Japan her husband was a worker in a clothing mill. But soon he was thrown out of work when the mill went bankrupt. From then on she and her husband had done everything to feed the children. In the day the two walked around collecting waste paper, tins, broken glass to sell at the junk shop, and at night they worked at home. They had gone through everything to raise the six children. Their plight was beyond description.

What worried them most was education of their children.

"But, today all these are only old stories, I'm happy to say," she added. After the family came back to the motherland, Dong Sup, the eldest son, graduated from the Institute of People's Economy, and Wan Sup, the second son, finished Kim Il Sung University and now teaches at a college.

The eldest daughter Jin Ok, a graduate of the Pyongyang Medical Institute, is a pharmacist, and the second daughter Chung Im is in Kim Il Sung University. The youngest son who has a linguistic talent is a student at the Pyongyang Foreign Languages School. And that is not all. The second son and the eldest daughter are preparing for their papers for the degree of Bachelor.

"... In short, it is in the homeland that the wishes of every member of our family has come true. How happy my husband would be if he had been alive!" She paused for a moment recalling her late husband.

It happened decades ago. The Koreans in Kobe laid aside money bit by bit to build a school for their children though they were leading a wretched life. And at last they set up a school. But before long the U.S. army that was stationed in Japan occupied the school building and turned it into an army barracks. All the Koreans in the city vehemently protested against the U.S. move. But the Yankees arrested and savagely

tortured many Koreans. Among them was her husband.

The violent torture broke down her husband's health and his condition took a turn for the worse. Shortly before the repatriation of the family he died in the alien land. He said from his dying bed:

"I wanted so much to set foot on the soil of our homeland, but I'm afraid I cannot do that. Even if I die, you should return to the motherland with the children. As for the future of the children the country will surely take care of them. I hope you will work double, one for you and one for me, for the country's socialist construction."

The happier becomes her life, the oftener she thinks of her husband who died before he could enjoy such a worthwhile life in the homeland. A woman of fifty-five, she could take things easy, but she wanted to work, she wanted to do her share. She is with a clothes-manufacturing mill. While the mother was talking like this, Chung Im, her second girl, and Moon Sup, the youngest boy wearing a red tie around his neck, came into the room carrying a big bundle with him.

Moon Sup greeted us with a Young Pioneer's salute. He was a bright-looking boy.

"He is leaving for the Young Pioneers' camp in Songdowon tomorrow. And he was out to do some shopping with his sister," the mother explained to us seating them by her both sides.

The girl, a third-year student of the chemistry faculty of Kim Il Sung University, had something to say of her brother: "He started to learn French when he was eight years old. And now he reads and speaks the French quite well. And he says he is going to study French literature!"

Now the boy wanted to say: "But you will be a doctor of chemistry!"

We all burst into laughter.

Presently, her daughter-in-law came in carrying her baby in her arms. The mother beaming all over her face said to me:

"To tell you the truth, I feel I am getting younger every day, for our society is so good and mine is such a happy life!"

So many Koreans who lost their country to the Japanese imperialists had gone abroad to try their luck. But now they are returning to their ever-prosperous socialist homeland to lead a good life.

Joo Shi Kyung

JOO SHI KYUNG (1876-1914) was a leader of the enlightenment movement and patriotic philologist of Korea at the turn of the century.

Born in a poor Confucian scholar's family he led a hard life from his early days.

It was the prevailing custom in those days that one had to learn Chinese characters. And Joo Shi Kyung too was learning Chinese characters. He was then 14 years old. He noticed the teacher interpreting each character in Korean. And this made him ask himself: "Writing is to record the language. But the Chinese characters are so cumbersome and difficult to learn. Would it not retard me in learning? If our own letters are used in lieu of the Chinese, I am sure, I could learn more and easily." From there on he studied the Korean language.

The Korean alphabet was adopted in 1444 and had been used widely among the ordinary people. But it was looked down upon by the feudal rulers, the flunkies who held the Chinese writing above their own. The Chinese characters were used in studies, literary works, and in all official documents. It brought discrepancy between the literary language and vernacular language and between the written and the spoken languages.

Now Joo Shi Kyung was convinced that if the Korean nation was to develop, it must use the Korean alphabet, the phonetic symbols, in the written language too.

In his school days Joo Shi Kyung with his colleagues organized a society called "Hapsung-hoi" to study the correct spellings of the Korean language. At that time he already conceived a scientific method of spelling based on morphology.

Upon his graduation from Paichai Middle School he became a reporter for the newspaper *Independence*. There he also organized a society to study the Korean language.

The turn of the century saw Korea

becoming a target of foreign aggressors and being ravaged by the Japanese militarists.

The Korean people were waging a resolute struggle to defend the country and against the foreign aggressors and the corrupted, powerless feudal rule.

Such being the situation, the patriotic-minded intellectuals started the patriotic enlightenment movement advocating the need of reinforcing the national power and learning advanced cultures of foreign countries. "To learn is power" was their motto. They regarded education as a path to independence, prosperity, and advancement of the nation.

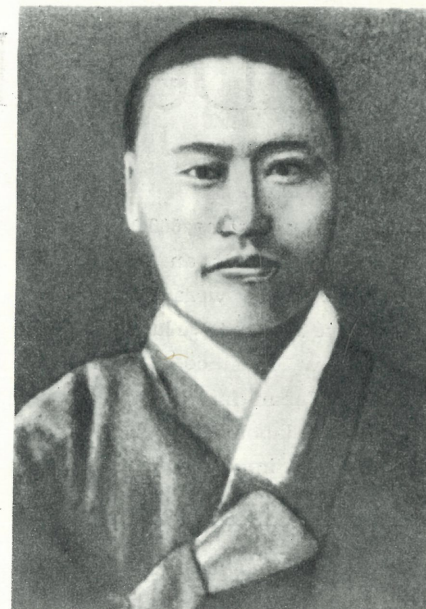
They strived to study and popularize the Korean language, both spoken and written, and history and geography of Korea so as to cultivate the national spirit of the people. Then they worked to introduce advanced sciences and technology for the prosperity of the country.

It is not unusual to note in developments of history that a nation in its endeavours for modernization starts with the movement for freeing and developing its own vernacular language. And our country saw this movement in the enlightenment movement.

Joo Shi Kyung felt with the idea of enlightenment from the outset and took the initiative in the movement.

In his lectures and through the columns of the paper he constantly laid stress on the truth that the people's love for their mother tongue runs parallel with the road to independence of the country.

He wrote: "That a nation has a language of its own is the symbol of an independent country in the sun, and the people who use the language form the nation of the country. Therefore, through all ages history has proved that those who wanted to deprive a people of their country tried to wipe out the latter's mother tongue and force on them the former's language, while those who want-



Philologist Joo Shi Kyung

ed to defend their country fought to preserve and advance their mother tongue... So all should do their best to respect and perfect their own language.

"Under the present situation, if we want to remould the thought of the entire people we should do all the writings in the Korean language and translate foreign books into Korean so as to let all the people easily understand them."

He set out to put his thought into practice. He was active in setting up evening courses, Sunday courses, the youth school, summer special courses, and the Korean language schools, where the Korean language was taught.

He worked day and night: he usually left home early in the morning and spent the whole day in teaching at a number of schools. He came home quite late and at home he made deep studies on the Korean language.

Owing to his untiring efforts the new generation of the Korean linguists was trained and the language further perfected.

He issued several theses on the Korean language: "Necessity of the Literary Language and Spoken Language of Our Nation" in 1907,

(Continued on page 37)

Dear Is The Homeland

THERE are some 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan. They are the people who were compelled to leave their native land in search of a new livelihood or forcibly taken to Japan for military service and forced labour during the years of Japanese imperialist rule (1910-1945).

The Korean nationals in Japan were persecuted and subjected to racial discrimination. (This is true even today.) They were forced to perform all kinds of back-breaking work. And hundreds of thousands of innocent Koreans were thrown into prison under all names. Then the Japanese imperialists made no scruple to massacre Koreans who had worked on military projects, pleading secrecy!

The hard life and humiliation the Koreans had suffered in the past was beyond description. Yet they were helpless, because they were a ruined people. Such had been the lot

of the Koreans in Japan.

And the Koreans in Japan today are those who survived all these trials, and their children.

With Japan's surrender in World War II and with the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a radical change took place in the life of the Korean nationals in Japan. No more the Koreans were a colonial people but citizens of D.P.R.K.

The Government of D.P.R.K. has done everything to protect the rights of the Korean nationals in Japan as its overseas citizens, and shown profound concern for them. Then, at last, the long-awaited repatriation of Korean nationals from Japan began in 1959. More than 86,000 have already returned and more are coming home. The repatriation boats ferried the East Sea more than 140 times. Those who returned are all given jobs according to their qualifications, skills, and wishes, and all are leading

a good life in the embrace of their homeland.

In Japan the Korean citizens being proud of their socialist homeland are united under the banner of D.P.R.K. and are actively participating in all the patriotic work to defend their democratic and national rights and hasten the country's unification.

To speak and write Korean and to hold fast to all beautiful customs and habits of the Korean nation—this has been the first step to them in expressing their love for the homeland and people. They are endeavouring to give democratic national education to their children. To this end, they have saved money bit by bit and built schools for their children.

The D.P.R.K. Government has sent to them on 21 occasions educational funds and scholarships totalling over 5,000,000,000 yen in Japanese currency. There are 150 Korean schools

at all levels in Japan, including the Korean University. In all Korean schools, from the primary school to the university, the students are given a democratic, national education. At present the total enrolment of Korean children in these schools is about 40,000.

For those Korean children who attend Japanese schools special courses are organized after school hours or in the evening, where they learn their mother tongue and history and geography of Korea.

Thanks to such endeavours of the Korean citizens in Japan for the national education, their children are taught to love the country and people and see a bright future.

In Japan, there are 29 newspapers and magazines for the Koreans including the daily *Josun Shinbo*. Their cultural and sports activities are very brisk too.

The high sense of pride they feel in being citizens of D.P.R.K. propelled them to work for their country and nation. And the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the source of great inspiration to them no matter what difficult circumstances they may be in.

The U.S. imperialists and the Jap-



The Korean nationals in Japan demonstrating shouting "U.S. army, get out of South Korea at once!"

anese reactionaries are desperate in their schemes to persecute the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and the Koreans.

International law and historical developments demand the Japanese government to accord the Koreans in Japan the treatment due to all foreign residents on its territory. However, it is trampling down all the democratic and national rights of the Koreans. Particularly, with the signing of the Washington-inspired "South Korea-Japan treaty," the persecution of Koreans by the Japanese government has been stepped up. The reactionaries of Japan are slandering the General Association, the organization which is working for the protection of rights and interests of the Koreans in Japan, in their attempt to undermine it. Koreans under the General Association are outraged, even murdered.

The Japanese government is scheming to suppress the national education of the Korean children under various pretexts and press them for "japanization."

All this persecution and suppress-

ion is designed to make the Koreans in Japan betray the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and become meek slaves to Japan. To this end, the U.S. imperialists and their henchmen are pressing the Koreans to accept the "citizenship" of South Korea and "naturalization."

But nothing will make the Korean nationals in Japan give up their democratic rights.

The Korean nationals in Japan take a great pride in being citizens of D.P.R.K. They are energetically fighting to defend the D.P.R.K. citizenship against "South Korean nationality" which the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries are trying to force on them, protect their democratic, national education, and extend the repatriation agreement unconditionally, and win the right to visit their country freely.

At the same time they are waging a consistent struggle to drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and expedite the country's unification, and develop the friendship between Korea and Japan. They are resolutely struggling against U.S. imperialism and for national unity.

Korean women in Japan learn about their motherland in an adults' school



"We are happy!" Korean children in Japan are growing happily under the deep solicitude of the motherland



COLLAPSE OF FEUDALISM IN KOREA

RIM KWANG CHUL

USHERING in the 19th century, the feudal rulers of the Li dynasty exploited the people all the more cruelly. They, disregarding even the existing laws, took away land and properties of the people. Particularly, rent on land, military service taxes, and grain loans were the worst vehicles for squeezing the people. (Grain loans were originally set up as a relief measure for the poor peasants.) Moreover, official records and books were forged with a sole purpose of levying various kinds of taxes on the people. Among the many "crimes" defined for fines were offense against "filial piety" and "unneighbourliness."

Such brutal plunder perpetrated by the feudal rulers not only checked the development of agriculture and industry but also stifled all production. At the same time it meant that extreme reaction had settled in the feudal system and the system itself degenerated and its days were numbered.

The peasants in various parts of the country rose up in the struggle against the feudal rulers of the Li dynasty. A better life they demanded. In the early days peasants in groups rushed to the local government offices to present a petition. But every time the officials not only rejected their grievances but also severely punished them. Eventually the struggle of the peasants developed into riots. They attacked the local government offices and local bullies and drove out them from their villages. Such riots took place throughout the country.

In 1811, in Pyungan Province, the northwestern area of Korea, armed units of the peasants rose up in a large-scale struggle against the feudal rulers. The struggle was led by Hong Kyung Rai, who had worked out a thorough plan in secret for the uprising. He raised funds under the pretext of developing a mine, established a base deep in the mountains, and assembled the wandering peasants and gave them a military training.

He and his army started the armed struggle under the slogan "Down with the Li dynasty!" in concert with the leading figures in various parts of the country. Once they started the military operations, they liquidated in a few days the feudal bureaucrats and liberated towns in many areas north of the Chungchun River.

At the news of revolt, the central government dispatched hurry-scurry a large force to suppress the peasants' army. Fierce battles ensued. The peasants' army under the command of Hong Kyung Rai put up

a valiant stand at the fortress in the township of Jungjoo. For four months they fought the government army, which outnumbered them several times and besieged the fortress. During these months the local inhabitants, men and women, young and old, fought heroically with the peasants' army against the troops sent by the court.

Though the peasants' uprising was suppressed, it shook the feudal rule of the Li dynasty to its very foundations. The peasant war revealed that the fate of the feudal ruling system which had checked the socio-economic development of the country hung by a thread.

At the time of the intensifying peasants' struggle against the feudal rule, the Western capitalist powers, especially the U.S., began to have an eye on Korea. As early as the 1860's the United States government regarded the Korean peninsula as a strategic point for their Far Eastern aggression. In 1866, the U.S.S. "General Sherman" sailed up the Daidong River as far as Pyongyang allegedly for trade. Atrocities of every description were committed against the local inhabitants. Enraged by this, the people of Pyongyang and its vicinity sent the "General Sherman" promptly to the bottom of the Daidong River. Again in 1871 the arrogant U.S. aggressors invaded Korea, this time with their Asian fleet. They landed men on Kanghwa Island on the sea off Seoul, capital of Korea, and tried to conquer Seoul, but in vain. The heroic defence put up by the Korean people frustrated the enemy's ambition and made them show the tail. Thus the U.S. appeared as the heinous enemy of the Korean people one hundred years ago.

As their plan against Korea failed to materialize, the American aggressors decided to use Japan as its guide. With the Meiji Restoration of 1868 Japan's militarism took a course of aggression. And it was Washington's policy to make Japan pave the way for its aggression on Korea.

Between the surging revolutionary struggle of the people and the obstinate aggressive schemes of the capitalist powers, the feudal rulers of Korea chose the path of making compromises with alien forces of aggression in the hope to maintain their ruling position. Thus in 1876 they concluded an unequal commercial treaty with the Japanese aggressors, which was followed by similar treaties wrought by the Western capitalist powers.

All these were for facilitating their open aggression. The Korean people had to wage the struggle on two fronts; one against the feudal Li dynasty, and the other against the foreign aggressive forces.

The modern history of the Korean people's revolutionary struggle over the past century is marked with the struggle against aggression and feudalism. And the main target in the struggle was Japan's militarism which took the lead in the aggressive actions against Korea with the Anglo-American backing.

In 1882 the army and poor people in Seoul staged an armed riot and raided the Japanese legation and wiped out the aggressors and the worst reactionary officials of the feudal court.

Two years later, in 1884 the reformists who had been influenced by the thoughts of the Practical School staged a coup d'etat. They severely punished the traitorous flunkey ministers, and set up a new government. This coup which was led by Kim Ok Kyoon was the first attempt of bourgeois revolution in Korea.

Such revolutionary events came to grief because of the unwarranted intervention by the outside forces. Nevertheless they propelled the revolutionary movement of the Korean people with a fresh vigour. Their surging struggle against aggression and feudalism made the feudal ruling system of the Li dynasty tremble.

The peasant masses continuously rioted in all parts of the country against the feudal rulers who had become all the more desperate in their attempt to prolong their tottering rule. One uprising after another took place against pillage and suppression.

In 1894, there was a peasants' uprising in Julla Province, the southwestern part of the Korean peninsula. The armed peasants led by Jun Bong Joon liquidated feudal officials and big landlords in various parts and liberated many areas of the province. The peasant army also fought against the Japanese aggressors. To safeguard the independence of the country was their war cry too.

In response to the struggle of the peasants in Julla Province, the peasants rose up in various areas of the southern part of the peninsula. Even mean officials and Confucian scholars joined them.

The central government dispatched its main force

but nothing could stop the peasants.

The units of the peasant army liberated Junjoo in Julla Province, a very important town at the time, and set to advance towards the capital.

The government mobilized all the military forces to cope with the situation. But soon it became apparent that the government was helpless. Now it decided to sue outside forces for help, this time the army of Ching.

This was what the Japanese militarists had been waiting for. With the backing of the U.S.-British imperialists Japan threw a big army into Korea. It fought the Ching army and attacked Korea's revolutionary peasant army.

The peasant army, which numbered hundreds of thousands, put up a heroic struggle against the Japanese army. The peasant war lasted until the spring of 1895. It not only overwhelmed the feudal ruling class of the Li dynasty politically and militarily but also broke the slumber of its social and economic relations.

It must be pointed out that during the war "Jipgang-so" was set up in many parts of the province. It was a sort of self-government of the people; it declared the abolition of the feudal economic system including feudal landlordism, and of the feudal relations of social standing, and liquidated the evil officials and big landlords.

Under the pressure of such anti-feudal struggle of the peasant army and broad popular masses, a series of reforms were carried out by the reformist officials of the government, too.

As a result, with the 1894-1895 peasant war as an occasion, opposition to the feudal system and Japanese aggression mounted ever higher in Korea, and the broader sections of the popular masses struggled vigorously against aggression and feudalism.

Of particular importance were the anti-Japanese struggle of the Volunteer Army and the patriotic enlightenment movement.

Such struggles were waged even when aggression of the Japanese militarists became more outrageous. And the vigorous advance of the Korean people dealt great blows to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and to the feudal system of the Li dynasty in all fields, political, economic, social, and cultural. Feudalism faced total disintegration.

(Continued from page 33)

"Study on the Grammar and Phonetics of the Korean Language" in 1908, "A Grammar of the Korean Language" in 1910, "Sounds of Words" in 1914, etc. He also compiled a dictionary of the Korean language.

In his lectures and papers Joo Shi Kyung raised a series of new theo-

ries on the orthography, phoneticism, grammar of the Korean language, on the reform of the Korean alphabet and on scientific terminology.

His was a highly systematized grammar which was composed of phoneticism, morphology, parts of speech, accidence, orthography, and syntax. Much credit goes to him for the fact that he opened the prospect for the development of the Korean

language and creatively evolved his theories.

He died at the age of thirty-nine owing to Japanese persecutions and hard life. But the fruits of his diligent work in studying the Korean language greatly contributed to the growth of the democratic, patriotic ideology of the Korean people. Today his achievements are being carried on and developed in our country.



Under extreme poverty and non-rights the workers of a briquette factory in South Korea went on a strike for better working conditions and democratic rights

WHO WILL STOP THEIR ADVANCE?

KIM JIN HAK

LAST few years have witnessed the intensifying struggle of the South Korean workers against colonial oppression and exploitation and for a better life. A rough estimate puts it that over 440,000 workers took part in various struggles in the period of twelve months from July last year to June this year. And it must be noted that the period was marked with the political and economic crisis and the mounting anti-U.S. and anti-government sentiments of the population. Yankee imperialism—the real ruler

of South Korea—has stepped up its oppression and plunder and inspired its stooge, the Pak Jung Hi clique, to intensify the military fascist rule. All this to facilitate U.S. aggression.

The Pak Jung Hi regime loyal to Washington has issued the “anti-communist law,” “special act on special crimes,” and other evil laws to bolster the master’s colonial ruling system. Then the reactionary labour policy deprived the workers of even elementary democratic rights.

And the working people are sha-

dowed by poverty. A worker gets usually no more than one-fourth of what he needs for the minimum living. Still worse. Even such starvation wages are not paid on time. Sometimes he is not paid two months, even six months. The working day has been lengthened, now one is asked to work ten to eighteen hours a day, then the outdated equipment makes the work no easier. All this inevitably provokes the workers’ discontent and indignation. The workers are fighting against the anti-popular labour policy, in particular against the starvation wages. And they are demanding democratic rights.

Particular attention should be directed to the fact that more workers of the key industries and those working for the U.S. army are playing an active role in the mounting labour struggle in South Korea. Moreover, these struggles are of anti-American nature.

These key industry plants usually employ on the average more than 200 workers—they are mostly munitions factories, military constructions, mines of strategic ore, power stations, communications, railways, motor transport, ports. In other words, these are the branches that serve U.S. aggression. Between the Korean labourers on the one hand and the American army on the other there exist sharp national and class contradictions. That those labourers hired by the U.S. army, drivers, longshoremen, seamen, and miners in addition to the employees at 13 government-run factories played the leading role in the struggle in the period from last July to June this year testifies to the above.

It must be pointed out that the labourers working for U.S. units have become more resolute in their struggle and that their resentment is deep-seated. Their living is getting only worse, they suffer insults at the hands of Yankee soldiers, they have

lost even elementary democratic rights—they cannot even organize trade unions. And the recently-concluded traitorous “status-of-forces agreement” between the Seoul puppet regime and the U.S. imperialists stirred up their wrath more.

According to the “agreement,” the workers employed by the U.S. army are barred from organizing themselves. Then they cannot strike, nor do they have the right to conduct collective bargaining. All this, according to the U.S. military authorities, because Korea is “under war conditions!” But the U.S. servicemen are granted extraterritorial rights. Taking advantage of the “agreement,” the U.S. army authorities outlawed those trade unions which the Korean workers had organized, and dismissed the trade union leaders and workers en masse.

Enraged at this, 35,000 labourers left their jobs, demanding “the U.S. government, abolish anti-democratic, inhuman labour regulations at once!” and “you can deceive us no more!” The more tyrannical became the U.S. army authorities, the more fierce grew the workers’ struggle. Eventually there were skirmishes between the strikers and Yankee soldiers. More than 1,100 workers employed by the U.S. army stationed in Boopyung and Pajoo near Seoul, struck in January and February in protest against the unreasonable dismissal of their co-workers and racial persecution. The U.S. military police shot tear shells in an attempt to subdue the strikers, but they were showered with stones. There were hand-to-hand fights, too.

Thus the struggle of those workers of the major industrial branches and the labourers working for the U.S. army is taking the lead in the labour movement in South Korea.

Another typical feature of the la-

bour movement is that the workers in most cases carry on their struggle on their own rejecting the meddling of the government-sponsored “labour union.” They ignore the hierarchy of the government-sponsored union but act independently in concert with branch organizations or form new trade unions altogether.

In South Korea no organizations of the workers are recognized except the one set up by the puppet regime. And the Pak Jung Hi clique saw to it that the hierarchy of the union was stuffed with its yes-men. It goes without saying that this was a move to check the advance of the workers.

The workers, however, have gradually come to realize why their struggles usually ended in shameful compromise or in failure. It made the workers wage an independent struggle. In the first quarter of this year no less than 94 per cent of the labour disputes were conducted by the workers themselves or by grass-roots organization. This is enough to show how much “prestige” Pak Jung Hi’s labour union enjoys among the workers.

Astonished at the weakening influence of their “union,” the Pak Jung Hi clique have taken a series of measures to “supervise” trade unions. Lower organizations are reshuffled and those who have taken part in labour disputes are being arrested or imprisoned. But the measures have failed to bring about the desired results. They boomerang. They made the workers’ indignation and resistance intensified. The struggle is getting more fierce, and the contradictions are sharpening between the upper and the lower organizations of the “union.”

The third character is marked by more cases of strikes and the strengthened solidarity of the workers and of the industrial branches.

Between 1961 and 1965 only 5 per cent of all labour disputes were strikes but the figure rose to 40 per cent in the first half of this year. Now strike is the main form of all labour disputes. Then solidarity and mutual aid of the workers are being strengthened.

When the labourers working for the U.S. army struck, over 300,000 of industrial, transport, and dock workers waged sympathy strikes. They warned Dwight E. Beach, commander of the U.S. forces in South Korea that if the U.S. army authorities discharge the strikers, they would walk out in a nation-wide protest strike. Now sympathy strikes of the workers of the same branch and of the same area are more frequent.

All this well proves that the South Korean workers have reached the conclusion that unless they unite firmer and wage a stubborn struggle against the mounting savagery of U.S. imperialism and its stooges, they cannot win their cause.

The recent struggles of the South Korean workers for a better livelihood and democratic rights are assuming a new tendency; namely, in the van of the struggle stand the workers employed by the U.S. army and the workers of the key industries, their independency has been strengthened, and more strikes are taking place. These developments manifest that the national awakening and class consciousness of the South Korean workers are enhancing.

All this shows that nothing can check the struggle of the South Korean workers; it is an inevitable course of history.

The ever stiffening struggle of the workers has been a bitter blow to the American imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique, precipitating the social-political crisis in South Korea.

A PLAN AND THE REALITY

KIM GYUNG HYUN

FIVE years ago the South Korean rulers worked out what they called a five-year plan (1962-1966).

With much fanfare they made it known that the main target of the plan was to free South Korea from poverty and build an independent economy. To this end, they said, the key industries would be built, industrialization be carried out, agriculture be developed for self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, thereby building a "welfare society."

Now here is the end of 1966. Five years have passed since then. Where does their "independent economic construction" and "welfare society" plan stand?

WHERE TO KEY INDUSTRIES?

Pak Jung Hi said the first five-year plan would need 320,000,000,000 won (\$ 2,460,000,000), of which \$ 1,460,000,000 or 59 per cent of the total amount, would be secured from foreign sources.

But all these staggering figures were only Pak Jung Hi's wishful thinking. On top of it, his domestic fund programme—by no means it was a small plan—fell flat too.

No wonder then South Korean papers gave a death certificate to the "five-year plan" even before it celebrated the first birthday.

With begging and entreaty, the Pak Jung Hi clique managed to obtain some fund from foreign countries in form of "aid" or "credit." So what did they get for the money? Mostly obsolete machinery and consumer goods. To cite a few cases, Washington promised Pak a power station. So dynamos were brought in from the U.S. Only they were made in 1942, and not usable. Japan granted a credit of \$ 20,000,000 but 60 per

cent of it was in consumer goods. West Germany agreed to finance building a chemical fertilizer factory in Rajoo, into which a large fund and an enormous volume of materials went. But it is operating only half the capacity because of the inefficient machinery and unsuitable raw materials. So now the South Korean rulers are asking West Germany for another credit amounting to \$ 4,080,000 for repair of the factory.

The "Oolsan Industrial Centre"—they vaunted it as a "symbol of the five-year plan"—gives a worse picture yet. Recently a South Korean newspaperman after his visit to Oolsan wrote: "The city is not yet an industrial centre. The first five-year plan of industrial construction is progressing at a snail's pace. The plan has just made a start, far from completion. The Oolsan Oil Refinery is the only factory which has gone into operation. According to the plan, it is about the time for a steel mill and a fertilizer factory to appear. But, no trace of them. There is no thermal power station either. The plan of an airport has evaporated too. No one knows what has become of the plan for new railways."

Out of the total number of construction envisaged in the "five-year plan," only 20 per cent has been completed, some electric, railway, cement producing facilities for military purposes. To start with, the "five-year plan" envisaged to spend 32 per cent of the total investments for strengthening military potentialities, such as, railways, communications, transport, electricity, while only 5 per cent being earmarked for the metal and machine-building industries, the backbone of an independent economy. So one can guess where the "independent economic

construction" which Pak Jung Hi crowded over stands.

"SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN FOODSTUFFS"

Putting out his plan of "self-sufficiency in foodstuffs," Pak Jung Hi said he would adjust all usurious debts in farming and fishing villages, appropriate a large fund for agriculture, and execute an "agriculture-first policy" to boost agricultural production.

Then, how did it pan out?

As the South Korean paper comments, the "adjustment of usurious debts" has made the burden of debts of the poverty-stricken peasants heavier. This is eloquently testified by the fact that the total volume of debts of the farming households was 18,000,000,000 won before, but now it has risen to 50,000,000,000 won. The "large fund for agriculture" policy was merely a lip-service.

Pak Jung Hi is willing to spend every year more than 70 per cent of the national budget for military and police expenses but a small sum of money for agriculture.

The peasants pay a high rate of interest for loans, ranging from 15 to 24 per cent per annum while dealers in military supplies are favoured with a low rate of 6.5 per cent.

Such inhuman fleecing of the peasants is aggravating their life. During the past five years alone, taxes imposed upon the peasantry rose steeply: land tax from 2,000,000,000 to 4,600,000,000 won, irrigation fees from 630,000,000 to 2,600,000,000 won. The peasants are forced to sell their produce at a price lower than the production cost. Then the Pak Jung Hi clique robbed the peasants of more grain, from 420,000

tons to 600,000 tons. Thus the South Korean countryside is going through the worst time.

The slogan of "self-sufficiency in foodstuffs" is disappearing like a bubble and 1,000,000 farming households are out of good grain every year.

"WELFARE SOCIETY"

According to the definition given by Pak Jung Hi himself, the "welfare society" is such a society where the number of jobless will shrink to 1,700,000 and people will be set free from poverty and hunger. And all this will happen by 1966.

Certainly this is a sort of "day-dream" for South Korea's 7,000,000 unemployed and semi-unemployed, and for those who hold jobs but are not free from poverty and hunger.

After the promulgation of the "five-year plan," 92 new employment agencies appeared in South Korea, a national land construction corps was organized, and a few farmers returned to the countryside. All this was only to mislead the people.

Five years have elapsed since then. How is the "plan" working? Nowhere in South Korea is a place worthy of the name of "welfare society." Today South Korea has become the victim of foreign monopoly capital, the present debt to foreign countries amounts to 790,000,000 dollars. And the people are groaning under poverty. Even according to an official announcement of the South Korean puppet regime's health and welfare department, there has been no change in the number of unemployed compared with five years ago. South Korea is still a "republic of unemployed."

Western press reported: "A quarter of the South Korean population are houseless, the majority of the population is threatened by a food shortage every year. Hundreds of thousands of orphans roam about streets. Millions are suffering from various sickness."

On top of it, the South Korean people are subjected to all sorts of atrocities committed by the Yankee occupation forces. Pak Jung Hi's fascist rule has turned South Korea into a huge dungeon.

Such is the picture of the "welfare society" that the Pak Jung Hi fascist regime has built in South Korea.

Fire-front Musical Instruments

These musical instruments shown here are those on display at the Patriotic War of Liberation Memorial. They are what our armymen made on the front during the Korean war. Of course they were not professional instrument makers.

In October 1951, fierce battles were fought day and night on the Bakdalryung ridge on the waist of the Korean peninsula. Enemy planes appeared scores of times every day, showering bombs on the hill and strafing our positions. But, braving the air raids, our men built strong points and trenches.

The battle was hard, but nothing could dampen the spirit of the members of the Hong Suk Doo company, who were confident of the final victory.

Whenever there was a lull in fighting they held gatherings of entertainment, they sang and danced. Their morale was very high.

One day at one of these gatherings Private Jun Sa Joon who was leading the meeting thought: "If we have musical instruments . . ."

Of course, they could not send for musical instruments as the whole country was wrapped up in the flames of war.

They decided to make musical instruments for themselves. That evening they set to make a flute with a tree broken by splinters. Then they made various instruments.

To manufacture a violin was

most difficult. Some whittled the belly and cut the sound-holes. But the matter was how to bend wood and attach it to the belly. Then the scroll. They made several failures before they succeeded in making the scroll. And they put the violin outside the trench and let it dry in the sun. But it was smashed by the enemy's bombs! "If you beasts destroy one, we will make ten and if you spoil ten we will cut one hundred . . ."

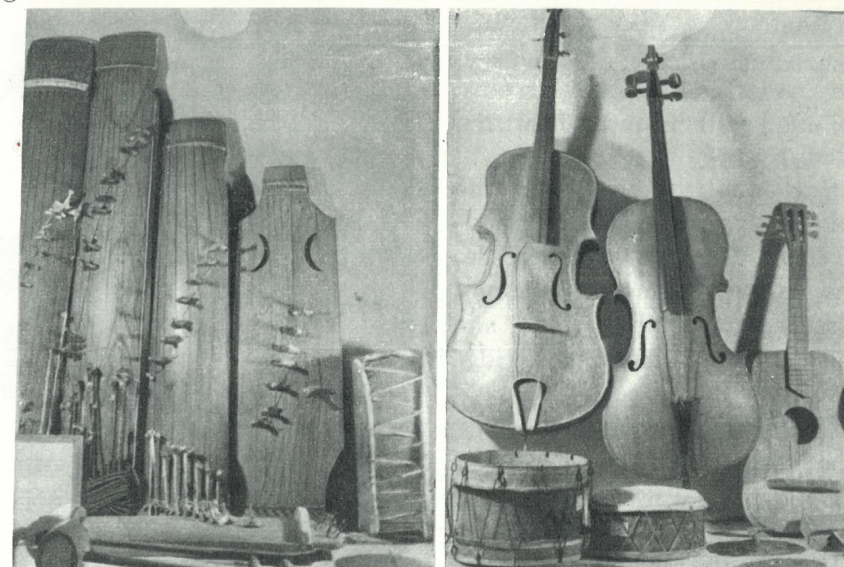
They did it all over again. They cut the enemy's telephone wire for the violin strings. The cloth of the parachute which brought down flare bombs was made the drumhead. From splinters and gasoline tanks were produced gongs, then Toongso (Korean pipe) and other wind instruments. They also made traditional stringed instruments—Kumoonko and Kayakeum.

Thus the company men initiated a drive to produce musical instruments. This drive swiftly spread among all units, and various instruments were made.

Many music circles came into being and there was much music making. Then art contests took place among the troops, eventually between units, among all units of the Korean People's Army.

Even on the front of the harsh war, standing face to face with the most savage enemy, our combatants sang their love for the country and people and loyalty to them. And these fire-front instruments even today impress everyone deeply.

Korean and Western musical instruments made by the soldiers on the front during the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953)



Triumph Will Be Theirs

RI KYUNG SOOK

SOME time ago I visited the fighting Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

During my stay I visited various parts of the country and talked with a number of people. And I witnessed for myself the unbending spirit of the Vietnamese people. And I was convinced more than ever that only a miserable, shameful end is waiting for the American warlords who are mad to escalate the war.

After a few days in Hanoi whose people fought valiantly against the air pirates of Washington, I was headed for south by car. But the news reached us. The Ham Rong Bridge we had to pass over was bombed six hours ago. But a Vietnamese who accompanied our party assured us: "Please, don't worry. we knew this in Hanoi. I'm sure our men will fix it by the time when we get there."

Sure enough, we found the bridge repaired when we arrived there. The twisted iron pieces and rails, numerous bombcraters around the bridge, and the temporary bamboo bridge spoke of the fierce battle.

There are many brave stories about the bridge. The April 3-4, 1965 battle was one of them. That day over 290 U.S. planes bombed the bridge and its

vicinity. The militiamen and the anti-aircraft units of the People's Army shot down 47 planes.

In the battle Heroine Nguyen Thi Hang, girl leader of the militia, was wounded but refused to leave her post. The commander had trouble in making her go to hospital. Her high sense of responsibility and lofty spirit of self-sacrifice deeply moved everyone.

The burning hatred for the enemy and the readiness to fall as a martyr in the fight for the nation make the people exhibit heroic deeds unthinkable in ordinary times.

Now the Yankees are being dealt duly. On January 31 when

Washington resumed the air raid on North Vietnam throwing away its mask of "a peaceful settlement," it lost five planes and in late June seven planes when they bombed Hanoi and Haiphong.

According to the official report, North Vietnam brought down over 1,500 enemy planes.

"Knock down U.S. imperialism and build up successfully socialism!" is the slogan of the Vietnamese people.

I saw people wearing camouflage and carrying rifles on their shoulders everywhere, in the factories and the fields. Many of plants in Hanoi have moved to safer places—grottos or tunnels,

The writer (second from left) at the "Whole Nation Fights U.S. Imperialism" Exhibition



and a normal operation is going on. I dropped in at the March 8 Textile Mill, where I was told 80 per cent of the employees were women. And most of them were militiawomen. Trenches were everywhere in the compound and machine-guns were installed on the roofs.

The manager of the mill was a middle-aged woman. According to her, the construction of her mill started in 1963. Being sure of victory in the war despite all the U.S. threat of escalation, the Vietnamese people pushed ahead with the construction as envisaged in the state plan. On March 8 last year—the International Women's Day—the mill was opened.

"When we drew up the blueprint, we did not think that we would have to build trenches in the compound and place machine-guns on our roofs. To our regret, though we have such brand-new buildings we had to evacuate part of the equipment to a safer place. But there is no falling off in our production." This was what the woman manager added. Even in this difficult war-time, I was told, the workers fulfil their quotas without fail.

Many from town and country have gone to defend the country, but production goes on normally.

I visited an agricultural co-op in Thanhhoa Province, almost all young farmers of which had entered the service. A man in his sixties was the co-op chairman and a girl in her twenties was the Party chairman—both were experienced organizers and leaders. The farmers worked diligently digging channels, improving the soil, and introducing advanced farming methods. They transplanted rice

seedlings and weeded 20 days earlier than the previous year. The first crops of rice this year were 1.5 tons more than last year per hectare on the average.

The people were optimistic and vigorous. It seemed every heart was burning with zeal for greater production and crushing the enemy. To do this, I must add, the people are mastering skills and techniques at schools and work places.

I went to a clothing factory in Hanoi where I saw workers having books open on the sewing machines when their shift was over. "Work, battle, and study are the triplets in our life!" said a worker-militia girl.

Those who had a qualification of middle-school graduate were taking the evening college courses. In the evening school where I was were 800 factory and office workers enrolled.

Many university students entered the military service, the guide told us, but in the 1966-67 school year colleges admitted more boys and girls than all other years. The middle-school-teachers' training courses will have this year a larger enrollment, too.

"The war may last still 5, 10, 20 years or longer . . . But the Vietnamese people will not be intimidated . . . whatever the sacrifices and hardships may be, we will resolutely fight until the day when we win the final victory," said President Ho Chi Minh. In response to the President's appeal, the people have risen up in the sacred war.

In the land where not a day passes without the roars of the enemy planes, I witnessed the vivid manifestation of the undaunted spirit of the heroic people who are confident of the ultimate triumph.

A Curfew in South Korea

For more than 20 years the South Korean people have been living with a curfew. The curfew which the U.S. military government first enforced has been taken over by the successive puppet regimes of South Korea. The South Korean puppet clique are uttering that they have to have it for security and public peace.

The curfew has given much inconvenience and pain to the inhabitants of South Korea. Even if one should get sick suddenly or there comes up any urgent matter, one can do little. Despite all the clamours for the need of curfew, the crime wave is only getting worse in South Korea.

That is why a South Korean paper asked: "If there is any confusion and crime eliminated by the curfew, the government must show it. The notions that a curfew cures all should be thrown overboard."

YANKEES, HANDS OFF VIETNAM!



Heroic fighters of the South Vietnam Liberation Army are in high spirits to defeat the enemy

A grave situation has been created on the Indo-China peninsula owing to the U.S. war escalation.

Into the war of aggression Washington has already thrown some 300,000 men and tens of thousands of its satellite troops. And it is reported the U.S. would have more men there. "Burn all, kill all, and destroy all" is the policy of the U.S. aggressors in South Vietnam. Mobilizing all kinds of new-type aircraft including B-52 bombers and warships, they dump bombs, shells, and even napalm bombs, and toxic chemicals to massacre large numbers of inhabitants and ruin the farm lands.

They have stepped up the bombing of towns and villages in the Democratic Republic of Vietnam; every

day they bomb and strafe to take human lives and wreck houses, schools, hospitals, churches, temples, irrigation structures, dykes, economic establishments, and public institutions.

The U.S. imperialists keep on bombing Hanoi and Haiphong, then the neutral zone.

Johnson and other U.S. policymakers boast that the war would go on until the Vietnamese people stop fighting or agree to the U.S.-proposed "peace negotiations."

The U.S. government habitually speaks of "peace talks," but in reality they are nothing but deceptive tricks for hiding their war expansion schemes and intrigues for making the Vietnamese people surrender. But no one will be fooled by U.S.

tricks.

The adventurous U.S. war in Vietnam is the last-ditch struggle of those who are frightened at seeing the handwriting on the wall. The war-mongers of Washington once figured "war escalation" would save them from the disastrous defeats in South Vietnam. But every time they were defeated by the powerful resistance of the heroic Vietnamese people who have risen up in the just struggle for independence and freedom.

Under the correct leadership of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation the South Vietnamese people and the Liberation Army are waging a resolute struggle against the U.S. aggressors to liberate the South, to defend the North, and to reunify the country. Now they have driven the invaders into a tight corner.

The South Vietnamese people have frustrated the villainous U.S. "dry season offensive." Holding the initiative they are dealing one telling blow after another at the aggressors. According to reports, in the central

districts of South Vietnam alone more than 70,400 enemy troops including 29,000 U.S. soldiers were killed or wounded, and over 1,300 U.S. planes were destroyed, shot down, or damaged in the first six months of 1966.

Over 1,500 U.S. planes were shot down over North Vietnam too. Particularly, in response to President Ho Chi Minh's appeal and the partial mobilization order which called upon the people to the struggle for the final victory, the fighting spirit of the entire people of North Vietnam is shooting up into the sky.

The U.S. defeats and the ever worsening political crisis in South Vietnam make the U.S. position more untenable. The puppet regime, the puppet army, and strategic hamlets of South Vietnam—the pillars of the U.S.—are collapsing and disintegrating.

Moreover, the rulers of Washington are isolated completely from the world.

An aggression on Vietnam constitutes an aggression on the socialist camp, a challenge to the peoples of Asia and Africa who are struggling for freedom, liberation, and national independence, and a grave threat to world peace. The heroic resistance of the Vietnamese people against the American aggressors is a patriotic war for freedom, independence, reunification, and territorial integrity of their country. It is also a just war for defending the security of the socialist camp, strengthening the revolutionary forces of national liberation, and for safeguarding peace in Asia and the rest of the world. The people of the world who are fighting against imperialism and for peace, national independence, social progress receive a boundless inspiration from the nation-wide anti-U.S. war of the Vietnamese people. It is, therefore, the bounden duty of the Korean people and all the peoples of the socialist countries and the peace-loving people of the world to stand

on the side of the fighting Vietnamese people and help them in every way.

The Korean people regarding the aggression on Vietnam as an aggression on their own country, consider it as their sacred internationalist duty to support and aid the Vietnamese people. The Korean people are fully ready to aid the Vietnamese people all the more actively including the dispatch of volunteers. Firmly resolved to aid their Vietnamese brothers, our people are working harder than ever to increase production.

Moreover, all the countries of the socialist camp and the peace-loving people of the world also firmly stand on the side of the Vietnamese people. The governments of many countries, progressive political parties and public organizations, international organizations, and the peace-loving people of the world including the people of the United States are raising ever higher their voices against U.S. aggression on Vietnam.

The Vietnamese people, who were seasoned in the protracted struggle against the French colonialists and the Japanese imperialists, who have inherited the glorious revolutionary

traditions, and who enjoy the correct leadership of the Workers' Party of Vietnam led by President Ho Chi Minh, will give the Yankee aggressors more staggering blows. Surely they will be crowned with the final victory.

There is only one way for U.S. imperialism to save itself. It must unconditionally stop the aggression on Vietnam, withdraw at once all its troops and the puppet troops of its satellites from South Vietnam, and leave the Vietnam question to the Vietnamese people. The only fair solution to the Vietnam question is the four points of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five points of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation.

The U.S. imperialists must stop promptly all acts of aggression against the Vietnamese people and quit South Vietnam at once.

Should the U.S. imperialists cling to the reckless war expansion, they will never escape from the severe punishment at the hands of the Vietnamese people and the people of the whole world, and it will only rush to their final doom.

This is the lot of the aggressors in South Vietnam

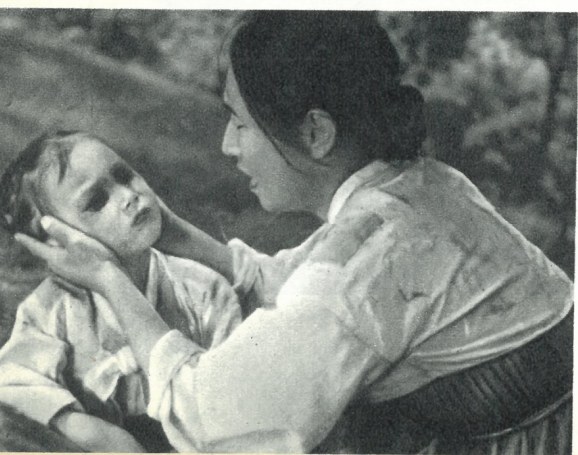




↑ A still from the feature film "A Story of a Unit Commander"
↓ Ri Mong Ryong and Choonhyang pledging eternal love (a still from the feature film "The Tale of Choonhyang")



A still from the feature film "A Faithful Agitator"



← A still from the feature film "A Red Flower"

Korean Films

KOREA produces a great number of films every year—feature, documentary, scientific, cartoon, puppet, and other films. Our cinematograph has come a long way, particularly, in the making of feature films.

Among those feature films which won high acclaims at home and abroad in recent years are: "The Onjungryung Ridge," "A Spinner," "The Stormy Era," "A Story of a Unit Commander," "A Red Flower," "The People's Teacher." The Korean feature film "A Red Flower" was awarded the "Bandung Prize" at the 3rd Afro-Asian Film Festival.

Our feature films are well received for their high ideological contents and artistic achievements. In the feature film making socialist realism and progressive, revolutionary and militant contents are the very foundation.

Every film without exception is charged with a mission of educating the masses with the lawfulness of the development of history and the truth of life. And they truthfully

reflect the ideology and wishes of the people and serve their interests. In short, the Korean films are the spiritual food for the Korean people who are fighting to defend the country from the imperialist aggression and to create a new life and unify the country which has been divided by U.S. occupation of South Korea.

The Korean feature films not only reflect correctly the present position of the Korean people and their heroic struggle but also appeal to the people to march forward towards the bright morrow, overcoming all difficulties and hardships.

The feature film "A Spinner," for instance, eloquently and impressively showed how a girl spinner, who had fallen a victim to colonialism in the past, grows up in the struggle for building a new life in the liberated land, smashing conservatism and mystery. The film was a powerful call upon the people to the grand march towards a bright future fighting against all odds.

The film "A Story of a Unit Commander" (in two parts) spoke

of the tasks of the nation violated by the Japanese militarists for national liberation; how the Korean revolution should be carried on. The story is based on an incident which took place at the time of armed struggle against Japanese imperialists. The film gives a vivid portrayal of the people who remain faithful to the cause of the revolution on the path of struggle full of turns and twists. The film also depicted the lofty spiritual world of the revolutionary fighters who waged the difficult struggle for the liberation of the country.

"On the Path of Growth" (in two parts), built on the anti-U.S., national-salvation struggle of the South Korean people, is also overflowing with such a revolutionary spirit: The country, divided into North and South, must be unified; to do so there should be a revolutionary struggle and the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys be smashed. There is no doubt that such a struggle will certainly be crowned with the final victory, for it is a righteous one, and only through such a struggle can the Korean people win a meaningful life and happiness.

The heroes and heroines of the feature films are the pioneers of our times, revolutionary fighters, and patriots, men and women of different ages and occupations. Their lofty spiritual world strikes the responsive cord in the hearts of the spectators, and it sets an example to the people.

Worthy to note is the fact that the recent Korean feature films are built on a much broader range of themes. Many films of contemporary

themes have appeared.

There were films which reflected the creative labour struggle of our working people who came out for socialist construction in town and country so as to imbue the people with the joy of life and work. In this connection, first of all, these films must be mentioned: "The Crape-myrtle" projected the patriotic devotion of a railroad track watcher Kim Shi Won; "The New Generation" depicted the characteristic features of the younger generation growing up in the new society; "The Youth of the Boat Seagull" portrayed the optimistic life of our young people on the sea. There were also "A Faithful Agitator" which showed the new relationship of men and their morality in the collectivized countryside, "A Red Flower" and "The People's Teacher" giving a picture of the teachers who, with a high sense of responsibility, educate the children.

These films well mirror the characters of men of this era who are faithful to the revolution, who hold labour dear, and who are filled with the revolutionary comradeship and the spirit of enmity for the old society.

Besides these, there were a number of films built on the revolutionary traditions established in the days of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

These films are playing a great role in educating the popular masses with the spirit of loving the country and people, the unbending fighting spirit, and revolutionary optimism.

Among such films are "The Patriot," "Friends, Let's Go Together with Us!," "Love the Future!," "The Song

of Communist Youth Leaguers," "The Stormy Era," and others.

These films instill into the hearts of the people the conviction that, though the life of a revolutionary is full of hardship, one can become a revolutionary when one follows their footsteps faithfully.

Also built on the revolutionary themes are the films such as "The Defenders of Height 1211" which gives a picture of our People's Army soldiers who put up a heroic struggle on a height against the U.S. imperialist aggressors during the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953), and "Thus They Fought" which depicts the struggle of the workers of a factory in the post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction.

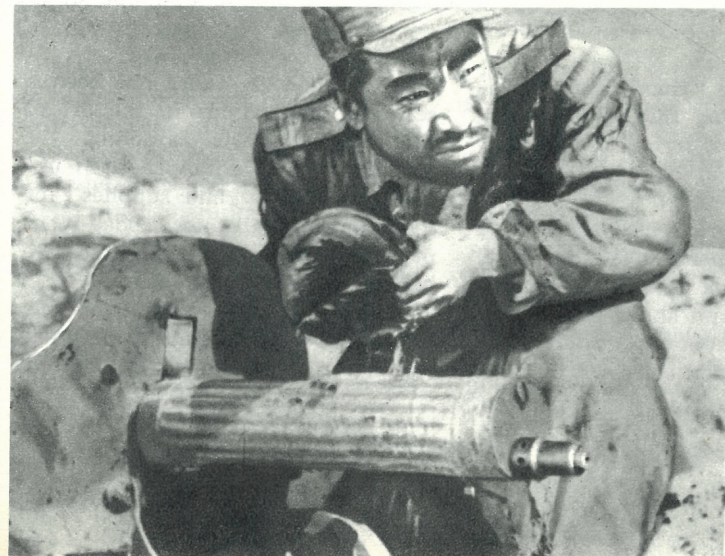
Speaking of the Korean feature films, one cannot omit those which are built on the earnest wish of the Korean people for the country's unification and the struggle of the North and South Korean people for its realization. The films "In a Village Near the Demarcation Line" and "On the Path of Growth" well show that Korea's division into North and South by U.S. imperialism has brought untold misfortune and hardship on the Korean people, and that unification is what the Korean people most earnestly wish, and that nothing can check the struggle of the Korean people.

"Sons of the Earth" which tells the bitter life our peasants were forced to lead in days gone-by, and "Return to the Motherland" call upon the people not to forget their bitter past as their life becomes happier every day, but to lead frugal life and firm-

Not even an inch of land to the enemy! (a still from the feature film "The Defenders of Height 1211")

A still from the feature film "The Burning Heart"

A still from the feature film "The People's Teacher"





Merited Actor Um Kil Sun



A still from the feature film "The Onjungryung Ridge" in which Um Kil Sun played the title role

Film Actor UM KIL SUN

It is only nine years since Um Kil Sun became a cinema actor, but he has appeared in many leading roles.

"The Youth of the Boat 'Seagull'" was the first film in which he played the main role. And he did it with much success.

The hero of this film, a young man of great ambition, goes out to the sea in response to the call of the country. But he cannot do the fishing because he gets seasick, and becomes a cook.

Yet he steels himself to fight against seasickness and becomes a good fishery worker.

To tell the truth, Um Kil Sun himself was a poor sailor, and he had to fight against seasickness in real life. When he got on the boat, he could not move even a step on the deck. But he worked and overcame it. And in the end he gave a vivid portrayal of the hero of the film.

About this he recalls in this way: "It was a difficult job. Although the time drew near when we had to come back from the sea, we filmed only few scenes. We were awfully worried. But I had overcome seasickness to give a real picture of the hero. It may sound funny. But the scenes of seasickness were easy for me, I myself used to get seasick."

Since then Um Kil Sun has acted for a number of films "Friends, Let's Go Together With Us!" "The Patriot," and "The Song of Communist Youth Leaguers"—the films on the revolutionary fighters; "The Grape-myrtle" which gives a

picture of the working class of our era; "Sons of the Earth" which deals with the life of the peasants; "On the Path of Growth" based on the struggle of the South Korean youths and students for the country's unification; and "The Onjungryung Ridge" which gives a portrayal of a painter, etc.

All these feature films were well received by the people. Much credit for this must go to Um Kil Sun, who endeavoured to portray truthfully various characters.

A movie critic said of him that his acting is always so fresh and new.

A talented actor Um Kil Sun is a graduate of the Drama and Film Institute. Until then he had been an electrician.

At the time of the Patriotic War of Liberation Um Kil Sun worked with the feeling of fighting the American aggressors. At the same time he took an active part in the factory art circle activities and displayed his talent.

The Drama and Film Institute came into being in Pyongyang shortly after the cease-fire. He was recommended to enroll in the new school, for his talents had been recognized.

Upon graduation Um Kil Sun went to the Korean Feature Film Studio.

He is constantly working to improve himself. Sometimes he has different roles for different films to be made at the same time. He goes to factories, co-op farms, and the sea to learn from the realities.

He is fond of reading, sports, music and dancing. He draws pretty well, too.

In 1963 the state awarded him the title of Merited Actor in recognition of his distinguished services for the development of Korea's cinematographic arts.

His wife Kim Hyun Sook, too, appeared in many leading roles in a number of films. She is a Merited Actress.

This young couple is endeavouring to further improve their artistic skills, helping each other.



A still from the feature film "The Youth of the Boat 'Seagull'" in which Merited Actor Um Kil Sun performed



He was the leading man in the feature film "On the Path of Growth"

ly defend the socialist fatherland.

Our film workers are also endeavouring to screen Korean classics based on a correct evaluation of them. They have already produced not a few of such films. Especially noteworthy are the feature film "The Tale of Choonhyang" which shows the noble chastity of the Korean women and exposes the corruption of the reactionary feudal system.

Then there are "The Tale of Shim-chung" and "The Tale of Heungbo."

Typical styles, technics and skills constitute special virtues of our feature films.

Many films rich in lyricism and national sentiments have appeared, and every work is a manifestation of originality and abilities of all the film makers, scenario writers, producers, actors and actresses, camera-

men, and others. There has been a series of innovations in the art of film making as well as acting.

Korea is well equipped with up-to-date facilities and supplies for manufacturing all films. Today technicolour wide-screen films, too, are being produced in our country.

All these successes are attributable to the fact that the state made great efforts for the rapid growth of our

cinematographic art even under such difficult conditions in which there were no material and technical foundations and no technical personnel after liberation, and, in particular, in the period of rehabilitation and reconstruction of the national economy which the country had to carry out after the arduous three-year Korean war.

The film makers have always

enjoyed the direct guidance of the state. And the state has also paid deep concern about their life so that they can devote everything to the creation of films.

In a short space of time after liberation, the Korean Feature Film Studio and other film studios were set up and expanded. They have been equipped with up-to-date facilities.

A great number of moviemakers were and are being trained through various kinds of educational networks including the Pyongyang Drama and Film Institute.

Our feature films, on the basis of all-round development of cinematographic art, will further develop to meet the requirements and aesthetic feelings of the fighting times and the revolutionary people.

“Day of Struggle for Expelling Imperialism from Africa”

DECEMBER 1 has been designated by the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council as the “day of struggle for expelling imperialism from Africa.”

Greeting the day the Korean people extend their firm solidarity and warm support to the peoples of Africa who are struggling for national independence and freedom, against imperialism and colonialism.

Until the end of World War II, the Continent of Africa wore a motley of such imperialist countries as Britain, France, Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Belgium. Then there were only three independent countries. Today, however, flags of newborn countries, over 30 of them, are flying over the Continent. The era when the imperialists and colonialists could dictate, oppress, and plunder the Continent as they pleased has departed never to return.

The peoples of Africa awakened and steeled through the struggle of long years stand on their own feet with a sense of surging pride. They are masters of their own destinies.

The Korean people sincerely congratulate the African peoples on the successes they attained in safeguarding their national freedom and sovereignty from the imperialists' encroachment and in creating a new life. Yet, it should not be taken to mean that imperialism and colonialism have been completely wiped off from the Continent. Some countries are still groaning under the colonial yoke, the imperialists and colonialists are working overtime in their schemes to chain again the newly independent countries to colonialism. Therefore, whole Africa is fighting with fresh vigour to pull out imperialism and colonialism by the roots. The Congolese (Kinshasa) people are struggling against aggressive plots of the U.S. and its hirelings. The peoples of Angola, Portuguese Guinea, Mozambique, and other areas have taken up arms to fight the colonialists. A life-and-death strife is on in the Republic of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, the two bulwarks of apartheid.

Now the Continent of Africa is an important link in the anti-imperialist united front of the oppressed peoples of the world; it is dealing a telling blow to the

imperialists and colonialists, new and old.

But the imperialists and colonialists are trying tenaciously to cling to Africa. They are working to stifle the peoples' struggle for national liberation and recover their old privileged positions.

U.S. imperialism, the present mainstay of imperialism and colonialism, having disguised itself as a “friend” of Africa, is intensifying its penetrations into all fields of the newborn independent countries, political, economic, and ideological. Espionage, subversion, and sabotage are their ware: the subversive plots in Tanzania, assassination of Burundi's premier, air raids on Uganda, abortive coup in Brazzaville, etc., etc. Washington is also helping the Salazar clique of Portugal with money and weapons in the latter's brutal war against the peoples of Angola, Portuguese Guinea, and Mozambique who want national liberation.

Washington is also shoring up the racists of South Africa and Southern Rhodesia, to which apartheid and blood-thirsty terrorism are the law of the lands. What is more, it is the sinister aim of Washington to invade the Arab countries. In Somalia, the U.S. imperialists plotted to bring down the existing government with a coup; their evil tentacles of aggression are on Ghana.

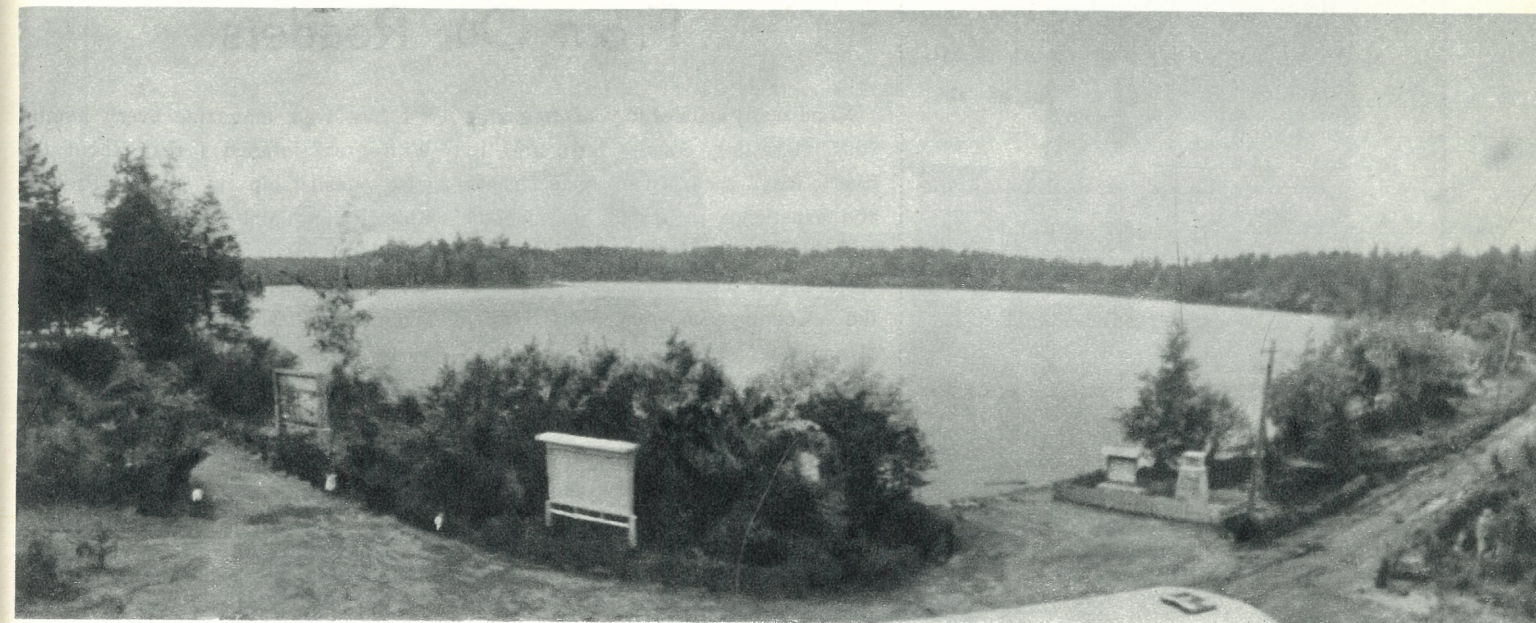
This is not all. They succeeded in making the International Court of Justice, a tool of U.S. imperialism, hand down a “judgement” upholding the rule of apartheid of the South African racists over South West Africa.

Under the circumstances, it is only expected that the peoples of Africa should struggle as resolutely as always against the U.S.-led colonialism, old and new.

On the path of struggle, many of the African nations are calling for firm solidarity of whole Africa, an expression of their resolves to fight until the complete liberation and independence of Africa.

On their side stand all the progressive people of Asia, Latin America, and the rest of the world. The Korean people will be always with Africa in its struggle against imperialism, for national independence and social progress.

Victory will be with the fighting African peoples who are united under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism.



Samjiyun Lake

Samjiyun becomes a fine ski ground in winter

At the foot of Mt. Baikdoo, the highest mountain in Korea, there is a beautiful lake, Samjiyun Lake.

Samjiyun Lake sits 2,000 metres above sea level. It came into existence by a volcanic eruption of Mt. Baikdoo in the far-off days. The lake having no outlet is always quiet but crystal clear.

There are actually three natural lakes, the biggest one in the middle, which is about 2 kilometres round and 3 metres deep. Broken pumices cover the shore where larches and poplars grow in abundance.

Samjiyun Lake has been famous not only for its beautiful scenery. It is a revolutionary battle-site of the anti-Japanese partisan units.

In May 1939 the units of the Korean People's Revolutionary army personally led by Comrade Kim Il Sung penetrated into the homeland, breaking through the strict border guard-line of the Jap-

anese army and police. They advanced to the Moosan district by way of Chungbong, Kunchang, Begaibong and Moopo in the neighbourhood of Mt. Baikdoo.

The anti-Japanese partisan units on their way to the Moosan district took a rest on Samjiyun Lake, where they drank the water of the lake, redoubling their determination to fight to the last to liberate the country and build a new country for the people.

Only a few miserable-looking huts were to be seen there before the country's liberation in 1945. But today a gay lumberjacks' village is nestling among the mountains and it is the county-seat.

There are a host of new houses, a rest-home, a hospital, schools, shops, a cinema, and a club.

Every year a large number of the working people come to spend their vacations at the Samjiyun Rest-



Home on the shore of the lake.

And the sightseers going to Mt. Baikdoo also take a rest at this rest-home.

In the summer season, Samjiyun Lake is thriving with vacationers and those who visit the revolutionary battle-sites. In winter, the lake is a skating-rink, and close by it is a ski-ground where the national ski meet is held every year.

Samjiyun Lake is loved by the people for its scenery and historic significance.

From Our Readers

I find many articles in your magazine very interesting. Among them are "In Every Way" speaking of achievements and experience in developing medium and small production along with large-scale production, "More Machines in the Countryside," a short story "Happiness," "People I Met in the Yunbaik Plain," "Korea's Walls," and "Stamps of Korea."

It is my hope that you will have more war topics and revolutionary paintings. The illustrations and layout are excellent.

I buy your magazine every month. With great interest I read about the wise leadership of your Premier Kim Il Sung and the struggle of the Korean people.

I am a student. My country is Dutch Guiana. I am studying at a university in Holland to do my share for the happiness of my country.

Your magazine is of much help in my study. I like your pictures and articles.

S.L.

Holland

T.D.

New Zealand

Stamps OF KOREA

Recently the Ministry of Communications of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has issued four stamps, three stamps on the Korean war and one depicting the nationalization of key industries.

THE PATRIOTIC WAR OF LIBERATION

The Korean war which the American imperialists launched on June 25, 1950, lasted three years. In the war the Korean people and the People's Army displayed mass heroism, overcoming all unimaginable difficulties and hardships until they crushed the aggressors.

Stamp 1, 10 jun. Battle for defending Height 1211. Height 1211, a strategic point located in the eastern part of the front, was severely contested in September 1951. The enemy dropped over 30,000 bombs and shells, numberless gasoline tanks on the hill, and launched no less than 10 attacks every day. Our defenders, however, held the ridge to the last, giving a telling blow to the enemy.

Stamp 2, 10 jun. Battle on Mt. Napal. Mt. Napal is a hill in Wonsan, a port-town on the east coast of Korea, where in October 1950 our marines crushed the enemy.

Stamp 3, 10 jun. Battle for defending Seoul. In September 1950 the workers and other citizens of Seoul together with troops of the Korean People's Army self-sacrificingly fought, braving the enemy's bombs and frustrating the aggressors' "blitzkrieg."

These stamps measure 23×34 mm. One colour engraving.

20TH ANNIVERSARY OF NATIONALIZATION OF KEY INDUSTRIES

The stamp, 10 jun, illustrates the 20th anniversary of the promulgation of the law on nationalization of key industries. Under the law proclaimed on August 10, 1946, more than 1,000 industrial establishments formerly owned by the Japanese imperialists and comprador capitalists became the property of the entire people. As a result, the state-run economy came to hold a leading position in the national economy and a precondition was provided for building an independent national economy.

Size: 38×23 mm. Multi-colour. Offset.



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The Corporation publishes catalogues of various publications.

Address all inquiries to:

Korea Publications Export & Import Corporation, pyongyang, D.P.R.K.



No. 13502

